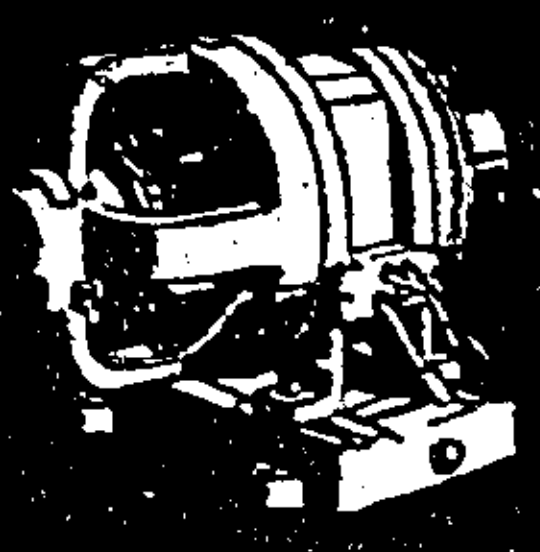


G-E MOTORS

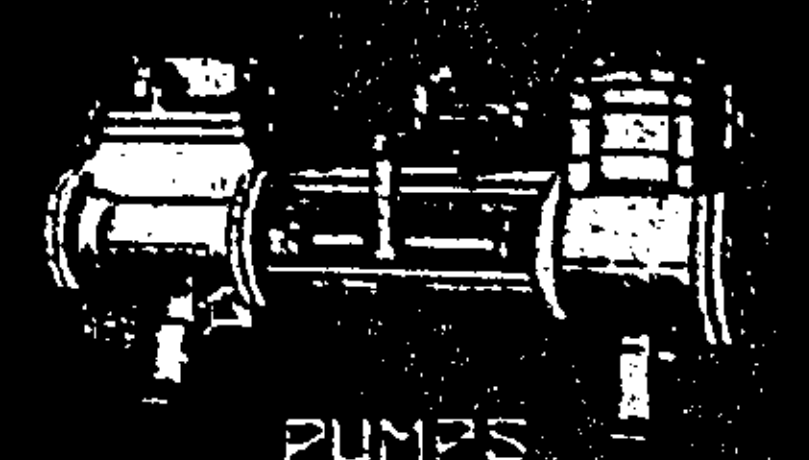


ANDERSEN MEYER & CO. LTD.

The Hongkong Telegraph

FOUNDED 1841 四拜禮 號式廿月六英港香 THURSDAY JUNE 22, 1922. 日七十月五

WORTHINGTON



PUMPS

ANDERSEN MEYER & CO. LTD.

THE PRINCE'S HOME WELCOME.

WILD OUTBURSTS OF ENTHUSIASM.

LONDON'S MOST WONDERFUL WELCOME.

Memorable Scenes.

Reuter's Service.

Plymouth, June 21.
A thunderous welcome was given to the Prince of Wales on land at ten this morning, the guns of the warships booming out a far salute. The Prince received naval and military chiefs, and civil dignitaries and then made a triumphal progress through the streets of Devonport and Plymouth.
Replying to the address of welcome at Plymouth, of which he is the Lord High Steward, the prince said: "It is now eight months since I sailed from England and it has been a wonderful and varied experience. When the Renown entered Plymouth Sound yesterday, I could not but feel the thrill of Home-coming. With such a wonderful West Country welcome I have realised that I am home indeed."
Then the cheering began with a great roar from the Renown and was taken up by the crews of the Hood, the Devonport, it re-echoed from the privileged spectators on the Quay side, swelling out in the streets as the Prince of Wales, with his brother, the Duke of York, who was the first to greet him aboard the Renown, started on the drive to the station.

A Dense Crowd of Notables.

London, June 21.
Throughout the journey to London, the train was slowed down frequently to allow the crowds at the stations to catch a glimpse of the smiling figure at the window. The Prince at Exeter leant out with his handkerchief in response to the cheers.
People in London began filling the route from Paddington to the Palace soon after dawn, the throng increasing in density until it was impossible to estimate the numbers. The route was lined round the Palace, which was all bedecked with Alexandra roses, and the sunshines. Paddington was a blaze of colour of mingled hues, made up of British and Allied flags, the scarlet and gold of the Guard of Honour, the gorgeous uniforms of diplomats and Indian Princes. The crimson covered stands were packed long before the arrival, the crowd recognising and cheering the various dignitaries who had come to welcome the Prince, notably the Aga Khan, Earl Haig, Earl Buxton, Princess Mary, who was dressed in pink, Viscount Lascelles, Mr. Lloyd George, the Earl of Balfour till the array of Cabinet Members, diplomats and officials formed a dense crowd on the platform. The greatest enthusiasm was reserved for their Majesties the King and Queen, the former in an Admiral's uniform, who arrived at 3.15 p.m. followed by the Duke of Connaught.

A Royal Greeting.

As the train entered the station, the Prince of Wales was visible at the window. He was frantically cheered as he stepped out eagerly grasping his father's hand and embracing his mother. After greeting the other Royalties he shook hands firstly with Mr. Lloyd George and then with all the distinguished people present. After an inspection of the Guard, a brief interval of waiting was filled by a choir in one of the stands singing the Welsh Anthem. Then the Prince with the King and his brothers entered an open landau and started for the Palace amid a wild outburst of enthusiasm. Cries of: "There he is" and "Hurrah for the Prince", preluded roars of cheering, the Prince rising half in his seat, smiling and bowing right and left in acknowledgment. Altogether it was the most wonderful welcome London has ever given. It was essentially a people's day, the crowds lingering round the Palace long after the ceremonies of reception by the Royal Household had terminated.
The Prince appeared on the balcony of Buckingham Palace with his family in response to an insistent demand by the crowd. He merely waved his acknowledgments but on arriving at his home, York House, an hour later, he was obliged by the clamouring crowd to make a brief speech from the window, thanking them heartily for their kind welcome. "I need not tell you how delighted I am to be Home again."

His Majesty's Message.

His Majesty the King, in a message to the people, says:—"The Prince and I are deeply touched by today's remarkable demonstration. Our joy at welcoming our dear son is increased by the affection and enthusiasm of his reception from the vast crowds assembled to greet him. He has safely returned from a long and responsible tour and I am confident that my people share our humble thanks to God for this happy and memorable day."

THE SOUTH IRISH ELECTIONS.

Some Outstanding Results.

London, June 21.
The most notable Irish election results to-day were that the Republican, Mr. Erskine Childers, only secured 372 votes at the bottom of the poll at Kildare, Wicklow, and the defeat of Mrs. Pearse, the only Republican nominee for Dublin County, where the voting was 10 to 1 in favour of the Treaty, surpassing Dublin City's record, which was 7 to 1. Only two out of six women members of the Dail were re-elected, all being anti-Treatyites.
The Catholic Hierarchy, in a manifesto denouncing anti-Catholic and anti-Protestant outrages in Ulster and South Ireland respectively, calls on the people to aid the Government to bring the criminals to justice. It says the primary duty of the Government is to crush lawless elements.
Mr. de Valera's Statement.
London, June 21.
Mr. de Valera, in a statement to the press on the subject of the Republican election defeats, said Ireland, under the threat of war, voted as England desired, but Ireland's sentiments were unchanged and they still prayed that England's difficulty would be Ireland's opportunity. The Constitution was only a draft, and he did not believe the Dail would pass it as it stood, because it was a test set by the public service and practically disfranchising every honest Republican.

WHERE IS SUN?

WU TING-FANG BROKEN IN HEALTH.

GOVERNOR'S SEALS HANDED OVER.

MILITARY SITUATION DEVELOPING.

Our special correspondent at Canton telegraphs this morning that the resignation of the "Presidency" by Sun Yat-sen, is expected hourly as the result of the navy's decision not to support him further. The resignation is expected to take the form of a public proclamation.
Looting and intimidation by the soldiers are still going on in the Tungshan district and also in the interior of the City.
Later.
The latest development in the military situation is that General Hsu Sunz-chi has drossed his forces with a view to capturing Huichow, where General Chan King-ming has his headquarters. This means a pincers movement. One arm, commanded by General Li Fook-lum, has moved down the Hankow-Canton Railway with a view to placing itself between Canton and Huichow. Another arm has moved down by way of the river, placing itself between Swatow and Huichow.
Dr. Wu Ting-fang is broken down in health and is reported to be lying at the Kung Yue Hospital, outside the east gate. He has handed the Civil Governor's seals to the Provincial Assembly, which has wired to General Chan King-ming urging him to return to Canton.
Our Shanghai correspondent wires this morning as follows:—"The Chinese press states that Sun Yat-sen is arriving here to-morrow."

Our Canton correspondent says it is reported from the north that Sun Yat-sen has been captured by the Cantonese troops and that Sun Yat-sen's troops have fled. Another report says that Li Fook-lum, the former commander in Honam, who has always been loyal to Sun, has wired from Namhung that his troops will in future obey the orders of the Canton Government.
All the commanders of the naval squadron at Canton have declared that they favour the resignation of Sun Yat-sen.
It is rumoured that Sun Yat-sen has transferred from the Po Pik to a steamer from Shanghai.
Another report is that Wu Ting-fang, has declared, in reply to requests that he resume office, that he will not re-enter political life.

NAVY DISOWNS SUN.

Our special correspondent at Canton writes as follows:—"Canton, Wednesday evening. Since yesterday, the situation here has undergone a marked change, this being no less than the virtual disowning of Sun Yat-sen by the Navy. The split is definite, and except for the remote possibility of military success by the troops of the northern expedition now on the way to Canton, it would seem that Sun has reached the end of his tether. Sun Yat-sen, who had hitherto established himself aboard the flagship Haichee at Whampoa, was last night politely escorted by naval officers from the cruiser and placed aboard the comparatively harmless Po Pik, an obsolete vessel which is obviously more useful as a transport than a fighting unit. In other words, Sun is practically a prisoner. As to why Sun was not removed to Canton, seeing that the control of the Navy has passed out of his hands, the reason is to be found in the fact that the merchants, whose chief concern is to bring about an end of the trouble, wish him to be deported, and, as previously reported, they wish that no personal harm shall come to him.
The Agreement.
The startling development of last night appears to be the result of an understanding reached at a meeting held at 4 o'clock in the afternoon. This meeting was a private one but what transpired at it was communicated to me by one who was present. These included, besides gentry and merchants, the two Speakers of the Provincial Assembly; representatives of the Chamber of Commerce and the Nine Charitable Institutions; the acting Police Commissioner, Ng Fei (acting for General Ngai Bong-ping); and a military officer representing General Chan King-ming.

Tong and Executive Naval Commander Wen Si-tak, representing the Navy, on the other hand, meeting resolved that hostilities between the Army and Navy should instantly cease, and that a proclamation to this effect, signed by General Ngai Bong-ping, should be broadcasted throughout the city. As a condition to this agreement, it was resolved that the money necessary for the payment of arrears of wages to the naval men and for the maintenance of the Navy be contributed by Chan King-ming's Government.
The conclusion arising from this agreement is that an alliance has now been formed between the two hitherto hostile forces. It really means the deathblow to Sun Yat-sen's last hopes, and its result may be to impose a fresh obstacle for his expeditionary troops should they be so successful as to reach Canton. As I write, a report comes in that a collision has actually occurred between Chan's troops and the expeditionary forces, fighting having broken out.

Troops from the North.

From what has been told me by an officer here, it seems that General Hsu Sunz-chi, Sun Yat-sen's Commander-in-Chief, just before his arrival at Shikwan yesterday, split his forces into three divisions—one, commanded by Li Fook-lum, swung round via the south; the second, under Li Lieh-kwan, from Shikwan; and the third, under the control of the Commander-in-Chief, from the direction of Waichow. The idea is to concentrate on Canton from three directions, but circumstances that have to be taken into account are the presence of Kiangsi and Kwangsi troops in the rear, these having declared for Chan King-ming in support of Li Yuan-hung as President.

Sun in His True Colours.

I had an interesting talk to-day with a prominent Britisher in regard to the relations between Sun Yat-sen and Chan King-ming. He stated that it is widely recognised in Canton that Chan King-ming is a practical man of affairs, whose opposition to Sun Yat-sen in the present crisis was not of a personal nature, but was due to the fact that Sun had shown himself palpably selfish and entirely personal in his expedition against the North. One would have thought, said my informant, that after all his declarations of probity, Sun would have gracefully retired from the dispute now that this main object of a representative government had been realised or was on the point of so being. But the events of the past few days had shown Sun up in his true colours. However, the people of Canton are not with

come to him, so long as he was put out of the way of doing further mischief. My informant added that the deportation of Sun either to America or Japan would be the best thing that could happen and would end the whole business.

SUN'S DOWNFALL.

Canton, Tuesday.
To put into effect the resolutions which they agreed to at the public meeting previously reported, a number of Chinese merchants proceeded by rail to Shiklung this afternoon for the purpose of seeing General Chan. What transpired at the meeting is not yet known, but it was reported to me by an official that one of the objects in seeing Chan was to induce him to promise that no harm should come to Sun Yat-sen in the event of his defeat. This fact, together with the report prevailing here that he is detained a prisoner on the cruiser Wing Fung by his own men, will serve to indicate the plight in which Sun now finds himself. However, it is apparent that, though indignant at his having ordered the bombardment of the city, the merchant class still has some kindly sentiments towards the fallen political leader, and wish to have some guarantee that he shall come to no personal harm. My informant even went so far as to say that the merchants would like to give a big dinner in honour of Sun before they bid him farewell!

The Looting.

In a telegram I have already reported the looting at Tungshan. Here Chan's troops have burnt down a former residence of Sun Yat-sen and established themselves in a girls' school near by. The pupils had, of course, previously cleared out, but from this centre the unruly troops have broken out and begun looting Chinese houses. In this locality are situated the residences of many foreigners, mostly missionaries, and whilst there was no immediate danger to the foreigners, the case was rather different with a number of naturalised American Chinese who reside there. Accordingly, the U.S.S. Pampanga was despatched from the Shamoen and her appearance reassured the inhabitants, and when she returned to the Shamoen she had aboard many of the American Chinese who could not be persuaded that their lives or property were safe so long as the troops remained there.

The district which is to the east of the railway station shares with Tungshan a bad reputation. Whilst approaching the railway station this afternoon I was stopped by a gang of nondescript who jabbered at me in an unfamiliar dialect and turned my ricksha back. The same experience, I subsequently learned, was shared by other strangers, notably an Indian merchant who was treated very harshly when he went to the station to take delivery of some flour.

Recruiting Troops.

The behaviour of the troops is certainly not improving. They are a very undisciplined lot, badly clad and badly paid, if paid at all. As fighting material they do not impress one. Going along the east bund, where at the moment most of the military appears to be concentrated, I witnessed a batch of about fifty recruits being hurried along by officers. They appeared a very disconsolate lot. Recruiting is being feverishly carried out at the moment in order to fill the places of the men who have been sent north to bar the way of the returning expeditionary troops.

As to Sun's military forces, he apparently still has supporters at the fort back of Honam, at Kongmoon and at Wuchow, but the last-named may soon desert him, for two of the commanders have already declared for Chan.
General Chen Wing-shan has mounted twenty-four 7.5-centimetre guns to the east of the city so as to prevent the naval forces again coming up the river from Whampoa.

Sun's Orders Ignored.

It now transpires from a cable

CHAIR COOLIES.

Clans Give Fight.

A young chair coolie, of 13 Elgin Street, received a severe battering last night in a fight between two rival clans of chair bearers. He was taken to the Station by his friends and conveyed to the Civil Hospital in a chair.
Three of the alleged assailants were subsequently arrested.
This morning the police arrested twenty-five chair bearers as they were going to give battle to the chair coolies on the upper levels as a reprisal to the affray of last night, the victim in which belongs to their clan.

ment on Saturday, Sun Yat-sen ordered that another be carried out at 3 a.m. on Sunday by the Wing Fung and an ex-German destroyer. Admiral Tong positively declined to obey this order, which was then referred to the commander of the Wing Fung. The latter was equally adamant. He pointed out the folly of the project and added that rather than have anything to do with the killing of innocent people he would declare his ship neutral. That explains why the Wing Fung is still lying off the Shamoen. Incidentally, it may be mentioned that the American Consul has made another complaint—namely, a protest against the almost complete destruction of an American restaurant near the bridge at the eastern end of bund, known as the Tung Tai Restaurant.

I hear that in an interview which the former Kwangsi Governor (Ma Chuen-woo) had with Sun Yat-sen yesterday aboard one of the cruisers, Sun stated that he expected strong reinforcements to return from Kwangsi within the course of a few days for the purpose of attacking Canton. It now transpires, however, that the troops he was counting on have been declared for Chan King-ming. Thus the chief commander of the Kwangsi troops, who had hitherto been regarded as General Hsu Sunz-chi's right-hand man, is said to have added about 14,000 men to Chan's strength.

General Yip Satisfied.

General Yip Kue is said to be quite satisfied with the general military situation, and he says he will have no difficulty in disposing of whatever troops which may come down from the North. Rumour is to the effect that many of these troops are showing strong inclinations to favour Chan's cause. That is not surprising, as their supplies have been cut off from Canton and they are doubtless not very enthusiastic about carrying on the expedition against the North.

Chan Wing-shan, who is in charge of the defence of Canton, has assumed the directorship of the Arsenal.
Of the officials who were serving under Sun Yat-sen, only one, belonging to the Treasury, has been detained by Chan's troops. He was arrested in Shiklung and in his possession was found a letter entrusted to him before the coup by Wu Ting-fang, for delivery to Chan.

Amongst the refugees who have left for Hongkong is a Mr. Wong, who was formerly connected with the Hongkong Police Reserve and who in the expedition against Kwangsi was severely wounded. Before the coup, I am informed, he was assistant to the Director of the Arsenal. He was hiding in the Oriental Hotel when soldiers of General Yip came to capture him, but he managed to escape by the back exit and got in with a big crowd of refugees that boarded the Heungshan. A military searcher stopped him just before he got on the boat and managed in a clever way to purloin Wong's wrist watch, which the owner did not miss until he got aboard. Another passenger, a woman, was released

AN EXCHANGE CONTRACT.

Judgment Against Local Merchants.

Messrs. Connell Bros. Co., importers and exports, of Union Building, brought an ex-parte action against the Tung Nam Mee firm and Yuen Yue-long, a partner, merchants, of 39 Bonham Strand, in the Supreme Court, before the Chief Justice (Sir Wm. Rees Davies), this morning.
Plaintiffs were represented by Mr. F. C. Jenkin (instructed by Messrs. Deacon, Looker, Deacon and Harston).
Plaintiffs' case was that the defendant firm instructed them, on Sept. 9th, 1921, to enter into an exchange contract on their behalf for \$5,950 (gold) at exchange 494 (for October, November, December, to cover the purchase price of 4,000 bags of flour purchased by agreement in writing dated Sept. 9th, 1921, by defendants from plaintiffs at \$5.95 (gold) per barrel.
In accordance with such request plaintiffs on Sept. 9th, 1921, entered into an exchange contract with the Hongkong and Shanghai Bank whereby they bought \$5,950 (gold) at exchange 494 (October, November, December). Defendants failed to take delivery of the flour and to pay for it, whereby plaintiffs had to pay the Bank \$1,521.20 (Mex) for cancellation of the exchange contract.
Plaintiffs claimed \$1,521.20 as damages.
Evidence in support was given by Mr. A. C. Conrad, local manager of the plaintiff firm, and his Lordship entered judgment for plaintiffs.

KOWLOON MOTOR BUSES.

No Service To-day.

Kowloon is without its motor bus service to-day, the drivers having been all dismissed following demands for more pay. It is hoped, however, that the stoppage will be of brief duration.
The drivers are paid \$40 per month and recently they asked to be put on a bonus system which would increase their earnings by about a third. In negotiations which followed, the Company declined to meet the drivers' demands, with the result that the men gave in their resignations, to be effective from the 28th instant. The company, however, decided to dismiss the men right away, and they were all discharged last night. The Company hopes to be in a position in a day or two to engage new drivers.

News in To-day's New Advertisements.

Consignees per the s.s. Benledi are given the usual notice on page 4.
The season's first night fete at the V.R.C. takes place on Thursday next.—Page 4.
"The Wrong Woman" is the title of the picture being shown at the World Theatre to-morrow.—Page 4.
Lammert Bros. are selling shop furniture on Tuesday.—Page 4.
Charlie Chaplin's latest big film "Pay Day" is coming to the Coronet next week.—Page 7.
A new issue of French National Bonds is advertised by the Banque de L'Indo Chine.—Page 4.

To-Day's Exchange.

The closing rate of the dollar on demand to-day was 22.7 1/2.

The Weather.

2 p.m. Barometer—29.68. Temperature—85. Humidity—84.
Lightning Up—None.

BAND RECORDS

1914	WASHINGTON POST	MARCH
	NATIONAL GUARD	"
2022	AMERICAN PEACE	"
	SEMPER FIDELIS	"
2195	POLICY KING	"
	ALL BLUES MEDLEY	"
2398	NAVAL RESERVE	"
	JACK TAR	"
2960	BURNING OF ROME	"
	MIDNIGHT FIRE ALARM	"
2223	INVINCIBLE EAGLE	"
	AMERICAN REPUBLIC	"

ANDERSON'S
Opposite City Hall

APPETIZING

A healthy appetite is most desirable during the Summer months. This can be easily had by having on your table, the most delicious and appetizing

DAW, SEN & CO'S MAJ R GREY or SWEET SLICED MANGO CHUTNEY, BOTH AT YOUR CHOICE.

Daw, Sen's Curry Paste or Powder are also a speciality. A carminative dish, such as good Indian Curry, would do much good to the stomachs of those who drink freely of cold beverages in these hot summer days. Obtainable from all compradore shops and the Universal Providers "one priced" stores.

KOMOR'S

Now is the time when all thrifty People,
Should come to the Aid of their Bank Balance.

TRY

KOMOR'S

JAMES STEER.

9, ICE HOUSE STREET.
WATCHMAKER AND JEWELLER.

CHRONOMETERS, CLOCKS, WATCHES AND NAUTICAL INSTRUMENTS REPAIRED UNDER MY PERSONAL SUPERVISION.

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METAL GOODS and SUNDRY HARDWARE
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THE EASTERN SUPPLY CO.

General Contractors, Home and Office Furnishings, Ship Upholsterers and Painters
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Telephone 4303.

For Economy and Satisfaction use
SAND-LIME BRICKS
Best made by machinery. Highest tests and Uniform qualities.
Cost less money because of large size.
Cost less mortar because of regular shapes.
Factory: Canton (9)
Hongkong Office: 12, Des Voeux Road, West.
(SEE TICK HAND-MADE BRICK CO. LTD.)

E. HING & CO.

SHIPBUILDING MATERIALS, SHIPCHANDLERS AND
HARDWARE MERCHANTS.

25, WING WOO ST.
CENTRAL.

'PHONE NO. 1110.

TWIN PEAKS OF ENGLAND'S SPLENDOR.

Dean Inge Declares the
Glory is Passing.

Dean Inge regards the Victorian Age as "the most wonderful century in human history." This was the theme of a lecture he delivered at Cambridge last month, and he hinted that Great Britain has seen its best days and is on the decline.

This wonderful century began with the industrial revolution. Contrasting it with the conditions that went before it, Dean Inge said it would be easy to prove that progress during the reign of Queen Victoria was quite unprecedented.

He was inclined to agree with the historian Lecky, as far as internal affairs went, that no country was ever better governed than England between 1832 and 1867.

"The House of Commons," he said, "enjoyed that immense prestige which has been completely lost since the old Queen's death. The debates were read with semi-religious fervour by every good citizen over his breakfast, and a prominent politician was treated with even more exaggerated reverence than our worthy grandfathers paid to bishops."

PACIFIC STAGE BEGINS.

Its prosperity and security were due to temporary causes which could never recur.

In the nineteenth century England was the most fortunately situated country, geographically in the world. An Atlantic stage of world-commerce began in which England was in the most favourable position.

The Pacific stage, which was now beginning, must inevitably give the primacy to America.

"Henceforth we shall have to compete with other nations on unprivileged conditions," said the Dean. "It is useless to lament the inevitable, but it is foolish to shut our eyes to it. The Victorian Age was the culminating point of our prosperity."

Tennyson, said the Dean, was the greatest and most fully representative figure in all Victorian literature. "Let those who are disposed to follow the present evil fashion of disparaging the great Victorians make a collection of their heads in photographs and engravings," he continued, "and compare them with those of their own little favourites. Let them set up in a row wood portraits of Tennyson, Charles Darwin, Gladstone, Manning, Newman, Martineau, Lord Lawrence, Burns, Jones, and, if they like, a dozen lesser luminaries, and ask themselves candidly whether men of this stature are any longer among us."

VICTORIAN HEADS.

Since the golden age of Greece (assuming that we could trust the portrait busts of the famous Greeks) no age could boast so many magnificent types of the human countenance as the reign of Queen Victoria.

The longevity and unimpaired freshness of the great Victorians had no parallel in history, except in ancient Greece. Tennyson was now depreciated for many reasons. A generation which would not buy a novel unless it contained some scabrous story, and revelled in the "realism" of the man with a muck-rake naturally had no use for the Idylls of the King and called Arthur the blameless prig.

It was not a happy time for religious thinkers unless they made themselves quite independent of organised Christianity. Intolerance was very bitter, and only the secular arm stopped a whole series of ecclesiastic persecutions, which would have made the ministry of the Church of England impossible except for fools, liars and bigots. Real hatred was shown against the scientific leaders.

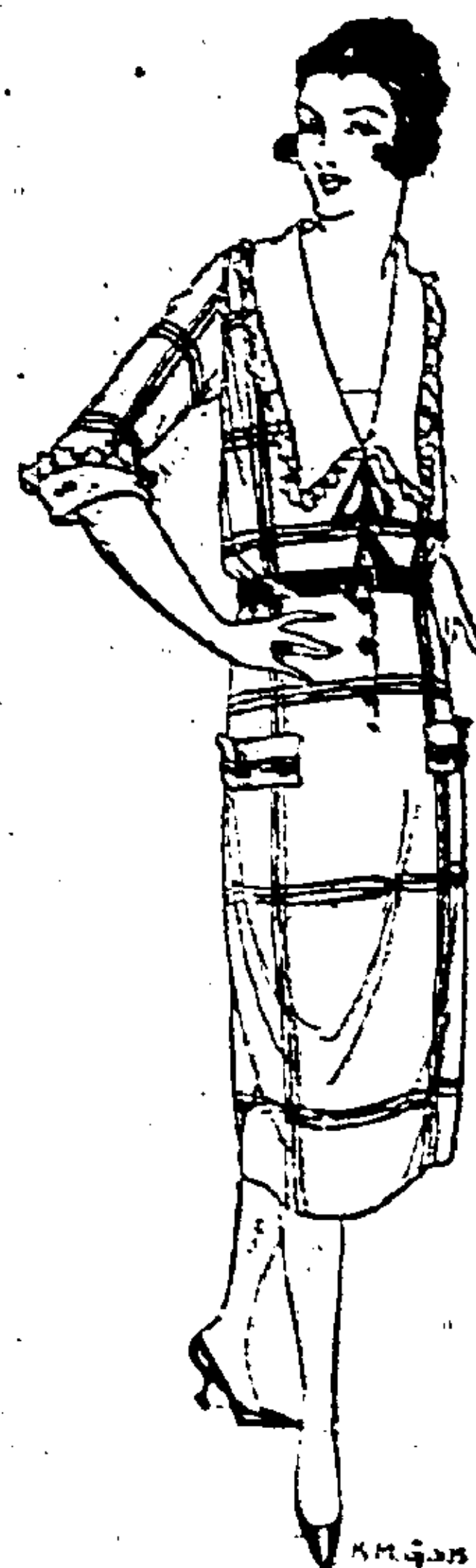
WRITING FOR MONEY.

Of the novel, the Dean said, the palmist day was in the fifties, compared with which we were now in the trough of the wave. The main cause of the decay, he believed, was the pernicious habit of writing hastily for money.

"If we take the trouble to consult Mr. Mudie's catalogue of fiction we shall learn to our amazement that there are several writers, whose names we have never heard, who have to their discredit over 100 works of fiction apiece."

They obviously turn out several books a year, just as a shoemaker manufactures so many pairs of boots. The great novelists have generally written rapidly,

USEFUL MORNING DRESS.



A frock of striped crepe de chine with white organdie collar and cuffs.

DISBANDMENT OF CHINA'S SOLDIERY.

Japan's Reply to the Powers

Some time ago the Ministers of America, Britain, France and Japan at Peking met in conference and proposed united action in urging China to carry out military disbandment and to help her establish a stable Central Government. The matter having been referred to the Tokyo Government for consideration the question was discussed at a Meeting of the Cabinet on June 2nd. The following decision was telegraphed to Mr. Okuma: "It is the sincere desire of Japan that China should have a powerful and stable Central Government ruling over a united country, and consequently Japan is principally in sympathy with the proposal of the four Ministers. In view, however, of the fact that the actual situation and the real trend of affairs in China is very difficult to judge, it seems inadvisable to place too much confidence in the actual influence and stability of the present authorities as though it were the only power on which the settlement of the present difficult situation hangs. The Japanese Government although only too willing to render all possible assistance, both moral and substantial, to China, nevertheless is of the opinion that support of any faction at the present moment would be premature and should not be given until a more suitable moment has arrived."

rather too rapidly; but such a cataract of ink "as these heroes of the circulating library spill" is absolutely inconsistent with even second-rate work.

The age, he added, was to a certain extent vulgarised by the amazing success of the industrial revolution. Theoretical Socialism reached its zenith, but there was also an outbreak of romantic Imperialism—a mild attack of the epidemic which afterwards enticed Germany into the Great War. Along with the fusion of social classes came parasitism at both ends of the scale and symptoms of race deterioration.

NEARING ITS END.

"I have no doubt," was the Dean's conclusion, "that the Elizabethan and the Victorian ages will appear to the historians of the future as the twin peaks in which English civilisation culminated."

"The twentieth century will doubtless be full of interest, and may even develop some elements of greatness. But as regards the fortunes of this country, the signs are that our work on a grand scale, with the whole world as our stage, is probably nearing its end. Where shall we be 30 years hence?"

UNIVERSITY LIFE IN RUSSIA.

Professors and Students in Need of Food.

The condition of Russian university education which, he says, the Soviet is earnestly encouraging, was described by Mr. E. T. Colton, recently Y. M. C. A. representative on the Moscow staff of the American Relief Administration, who passed through London on his return journey to America.

Mr. Colton was assigned the task of investigating living conditions among professors and students with a view to affording them relief.

There are far more bona fide students in universities now than there were before the war," he said, "due to the Soviet encouragement of education. There are more women than men even in the mining schools. But the value of a degree is only seventy per cent. of what it was, the reason being the deterioration in the education itself due to the famine situation."

Russian professors receive a ration a day and forty million roubles a year salary. The ration is barely enough to keep one person alive. The money wouldn't buy one suit. Consequently they and their families live in extreme poverty. The professors try to increase their resources by working at other trades, with the result that they are barely able to do their routine teaching and quite unable to do research or creative work. Every student is also entitled to a ration. Mr. Colton said, but in reality about one-third of them receive it.

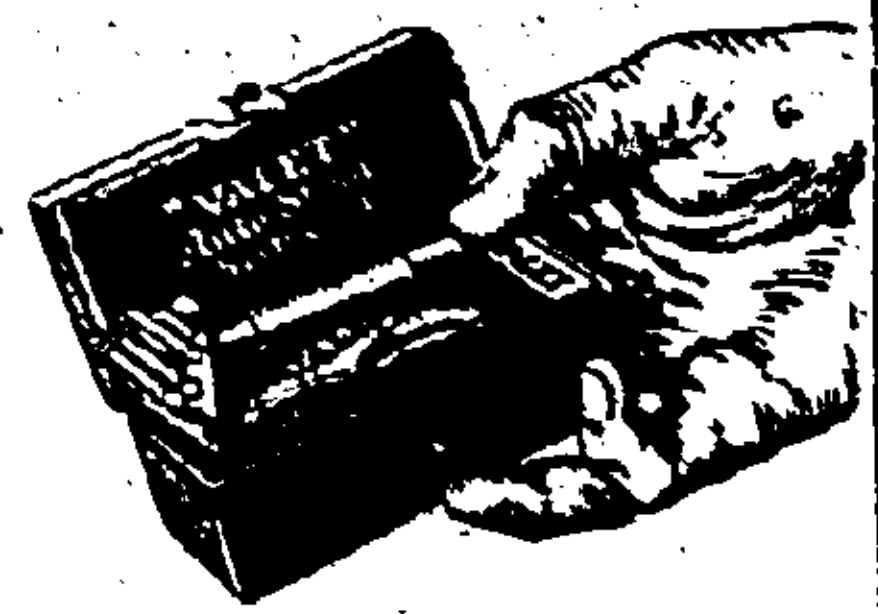
As most students, like the staffs, are therefore compelled to support themselves by other work, the Universities function at night, leaving them free for some trade by day. Naturally, no really first-class study can be done under such a straggle. Then there is the lack of books and laboratory supplies, and Russia's isolation from all contact with general world culture, which further handicap the staffs in providing a good curriculum. The main problem, however, is the simple economic one of living.

"We found a bad state of under-nourishment generally among both staffs and students," Mr. Colton said. "The professors were assisting by means of our food package department, but for the students we found it better to establish kitchens. Tenthousand of them in the Moscow, Kazan, and Petrograd Universities began to eat in these kitchens last week."

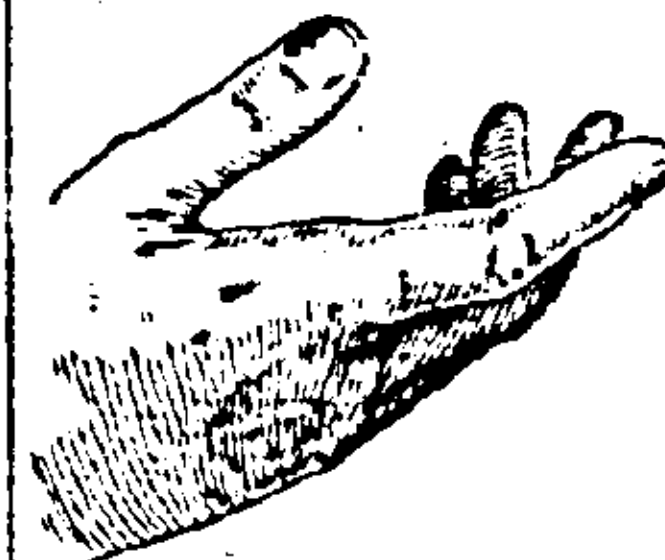
"We need more food package relief for the professors, especially," Mr. Colton concluded. "But the relief must come quickly to be of use. If it doesn't there is no doubt that the best brains of Russia will die through lack of a little simple food."

EVERY MAN NEEDS A RAZOR

that will give him a clean, smooth, and rapid shave. But such a shave is only possible with a perfect shaving edge—and a perfect shaving edge can only be obtained by stropping. Built right into the frame is a simple but wonderfully efficient stropping device that puts a new edge on the blade before every shave.



"VALET"
Auto Strop
Safety Razor



THE STANDARD SET No. 1 consists of heavily overplated self-stropping "Valet" Auto Strop razor, 12 finest "Valet" blades and genuine "Valet" strap, complete in durable case lined velvet and satin.

The word "Valet" on Razors, Straps and Blades indicates the genuine product of the Auto Strop Safety Razor Co. Ltd. 197-207, City Road, London, E.C.1.

REMNANT WEEK

AT

WHITEAWAY'S

June 19th. to 24th.

A

SPECIAL REMNANT SALE

REMNANTS OF MUSLIN

REMNANTS OF VOILES

REMNANTS OF LACES

REMNANTS OF ALL KINDS

ALSO

AN ASSORTMENT OF

TEACLOTHS, TRAY CLOTHS

DUCHESS SETS, D'OYLEYS, Etc.

AT

SPECIALLY REDUCED PRICES

CALL AND INSPECT

WHITEAWAY LAIDLAW & CO., LTD.

HONGKONG.

MARVELS OF ANTISEPTIC HEALING.

Lord Lister & Zam-Buk.

When Lord Lister taught the world how to kill disease germs, he revolutionized medical Science. His famous "antiseptic" discoveries were carried another important step forward, when, by the introduction of Zam-Buk, the process, in an improved and convenient form, was made available for wounds and sores at home and at work.

Lister's great difficulty was that the chemical agents he employed to kill the germs also damaged healthy tissues. This obstacle has been overcome by the Zam-Buk. With a far greater germicidal power of herbal origin, its effect is always mild and soothing, even in obstinate and irritating skin diseases like eczema, itch, ringworm and ulceration.

Zam-Buk contains no animal fat nor mineral drugs. It is a perfect blending and concentration of Nature's rarest herbal extracts from which the balm derives its magical virtues. Zam-Buk has a threefold curative action. First, it marvellously

allays pain and irritation—it is the greatest soothing agent for the skin ever discovered. Secondly, being powerfully antiseptic, it is invaluable as a first-aid for cuts, burns, scalds, etc. It kills as well as excludes the germs that cause skin disease and blood poison.

Lastly, when the wound, sore or ulcer has been thus medicinally purified, continued dressings of this wonderful Zam-Buk induce the marvellous healing process which ends in the speedy growth of new healthy tissue.

For eczema, ulcers, heat sores and swellings, cuts, bites, stings, poisoned wounds, piles, sprains, burns, boils, etc., Zam-Buk is unique. Of all medicine vendors in Shanghai, Hongkong and the Far East.

If you have difficulty in securing supplies, write The Zam-Buk Mfg. Co., Leeds, England for address of nearest agent.

Varsity Athletes' Tour. It is officially announced that a combined Oxford and Cambridge athletic team will visit Prague, Budapest, and Vienna for a series of sports meetings in September next.

NEW ADVERTISEMENTS.

WANTED.

WANTED, by foreigner, furnished room Happy Valley district. Apply Box No. 739 c/o "Hongkong Telegraph."

TO BE LET.

TO LET.—Godown suitable for coal or other purpose, with walled space of about 70,000 square feet. Apply W.S. BAILEY & CO.

TO LET.—New European flat situate in Wantai Gap Road near Bowen Road. Apply to Comptroller Department of Banque de L'Indo Chine.

TO LET.—FANLING, A New Bungalow situated on Wo Hop Sek. Apply to Tsang Foo & Co.

TO LET.—Offices top floor Prince's Buildings. Apply Harry Wicking & Co.

LOST.

LOST.—White pointer bitch answering to name of "Ping." Reward. Reply to Box No. 740 c/o "Hongkong Telegraph."

FOR SALE.

ABSOLUTELY NEW

- Two 50 BHP. Single Cylinder Bolidier Oil Engines. Revs. 235 per minute.
- (2) Two 50 BHP. two cylinder Bolidier Oil Engines direct connected to 35 KW.115 Volt direct current (compound wound) dynamo complete with back of board field rheostat for each machine.
- (3) Two oil fuel tanks capacity of each 20 tons. Apply to Bolidiers, c/o this Paper.

PUBLIC AUCTIONS.

THE Undersigned have received instructions to sell by Public Auction on

Monday, the 26th. June, 1922 at 3 p.m. at their Sales Rooms, Duddell Street.

One 6 Cylinder McLaughlin Buick Touring Car (5 seater) in fine running condition, tyres practically new.

On view now at the United Motor Co's Garage, Wanchai.

Terms: Cash on delivery.

LAMMERT BROS. Auctioneers.

THE Undersigned have received instructions to sell by Public Auction on

Tuesday, the 27th. June, 1922, commencing at 11 a.m.

at the old premises of BON TON, Queen's Road Central

(now occupied by Madame Flint who is willing to sub-let half of the shop)

A Quantity of Shop Furniture comprising—

Glass showcases with mirrors, Glass cases and cabinets, Ceiling fans, ceiling lights, shop fixtures and fittings.

On view from Monday the 26th inst.

Terms: Cash on delivery.

LAMMERT BROS. Auctioneers.

ST. JOHN'S CATHEDRAL Monday, June, 26th, at 9.15 p.m.

ORGAN RECITAL

Violinist:

Mrs. BALEAN

VICTORIA RECREATION CLUB.

NIGHT FETE

to be held on Thursday, 20th. instant, commencing at 6 p.m.

Programme as follows—

1. Boys' Two Lengths Handicap (Open)

2. Two Lengths Handicap (Open)

3. Girls' Two Lengths Handicap

4. Two Lengths Handicap (members)

5. Ladies' Two Lengths Handicap

6. Running Header from Spring Board

7. Team Race (Open to Army Navy & Clubs)

8. Water Polo.

Entries close on Saturday, the 24th. instant at 6 p.m. to be sent in to the Hon. Sec. V.R.C.

BANQUE DE L'INDO CHINE.

NEW ISSUE

500 Fr. BONDS CREDIT NATIONAL, 6, 1922.

Price of issue Frs. 495.50.

Free of taxes, no prizes.

First coupon payable on Jan. 1st, 1923.

Can be refunded at the option of either the buyer:

at par on the 1st. of July 1925

at Frs 505.—on the 1st. of July 1928

at Frs 515.—on the 1st. of July 1934

or the Credit National:

(partially or fully)

at Frs 515.—on the 1st. of July 1934.

Subscriptions are open up to the 14th. of July 1922, and will be received by the

BANQUE DE L'INDO CHINE, LOCAL.

MR. V. MARROT, Manager.

THE COWIE HARBOUR COAL COMPANY LIMITED. SILIMPOPON COAL.

THE undersigned are prepared to quote prices for best quality freshly mined SILIMPOPON COAL, trimmed into Bunkers at SEBATTIK or SANDAKAN (British North Borneo) or to contract for regular Bunker Supplies for 6 or 12 months at favourable rates.

Steamers calling at SEBATTIK or SANDAKAN exclusively for Bunkers are exempt from payment of ordinary Port Charges. The minimum draft of water alongside the Company's Wharf at Sebatik is 24 feet at low water Spring Tides. Charts of Cowie Bay (Sebatik Harbour) and any required information concerning the port can be had on application to

BRADLEY & CO. LTD. Agents.

THE COWIE HARBOUR COAL CO. LTD.

Messrs. Lammert Bros. are instructed to sell

WITHOUT RESERVE

The Steamship

"KAM MA"

Now lying off Shamshuipo

under an

Order of the Court

by

PUBLIC AUCTION

on

WEDNESDAY

The 12th. day of July, 1922, at

3 o'clock p.m.

In One Lot

At their Auction Rooms in

Duddell Street

The ship is a wooden ship of approximately 1800 tons capacity with accommodation for about 800 Chinese passengers.

Length 252 ft. or thereabout

Beam 25 ft. or thereabout

For particulars to view apply to Messrs. Lammert Bros. the Auctioneers.

For further particulars apply to,

MESSRS. JOHNSON STOKES and MASTER

Prince's Buildings

or to,

MESSRS. LAMMERT BROS. the Auctioneers, Duddell Street.

NOTICE TO CONSIGNEES. THE BEN LINE STEAMERS, LTD.

From ANTWERP, MIDDLESBRO, LONDON & STRAITS. The Steamship "BENEDETI"

Consignees of cargo are hereby informed that all Goods are being landed at their risk into the hazardous and/or extra hazardous Godowns of the Hongkong and Kowloon Wharf and Godown Co., Ltd., whence and/or from the wharves delivery may be obtained.

No claims will be admitted after the Goods remaining undelivered after the 29th. inst., will be subject to rent.

All claims against the steamer must be presented to the Under-Signed on or before the 13th. July, or they will not be recognized.

All broken, chafed and damaged Goods are to be left in the Godowns where it will be examined on the 29th. inst., at 10 a.m.

No Fire Insurance has been effected.

Bills of Lading will be countersigned by

GIBB, LIVINGSTON & CO., LTD. Agents.

Hongkong, 22nd. June, 1922.

THE HONGKONG JOCKEY CLUB.

AN Extra Gymkhana is fixed for Saturday, July 8th, 1922.

Draft Programmes and Entry Forms may be obtained at Race Course, Hongkong Club and Causeway Bay Stables.

Entries close Tuesday, June 27.

ASSASSIN OF THE LATE MR. HARA.

Sentenced to Penal Servitude for Life.

In the Tokyo District Court, K. Nakaka, who was charged with the assassination of Mr. Hara, the late Premier, was sentenced to penal servitude for life and Y. Hashimoto who was charged with having instigated Nakaka was acquitted.

It is stated as reasons for the judgment that the accused Nakaka is of a susceptible nature and a great admirer of patriots who appeared about the time of the Meiji Restoration, and he wished to raise his name in the world.

When the Nicholasievsk affair, the Siberian question, the South Manchuria Railway Co. scandal, the Kwantung Opium question and other matters occupied public attention many people severely criticized Mr. Hara.

Being influenced by criticisms appearing in newspapers and magazines, the accused Nakaka concluded that the Hara Cabinet was a bad administration and that the Cabinet must be overthrown.

Upon discussing political questions with the accused Hashimoto, Assistant Station Master of the It-suka Station, the accused Nakaka found that the political footing of Hara was firm and strong, although many people wished for the downfall of the Hara Cabinet, but since there were no means of achieving the object, the accused thought that if he should kill Hara, the object might be attained, and in the meantime his name might become known in the world as a patriot.

His intention was not however decided, but learning that on the 28th of September, 1921, one Asahi killed Mr. T. Yasuda and committed suicide and that the assassin was rather deeply sympathized with by the general public, the accused was much impressed and decided to murder Hara.

The accused buying a small sword attempted to kill Mr. Hara at Uryu Station on the night of the 2nd of October, when the latter returned to Tokyo from the Seiyu-kai meeting in Shinano province, but he was late in arriving at the station and failed. The accused also intended to make attempts upon the life of Hara on the 7th. of the same month in a train on the Chuo Railway line, when the late Premier was on his way back to Tokyo from the Seiyu-kai meeting at Kofu; and also on the 24th. of the same month, at the Tokyo Station.

Learning that Hara would leave Tokyo Station on the 4th. of November, at 7.30 p.m., he proceeded to the Station and stabbed Hara in the chest with a small sword.

The accused Hashimoto is acquitted on the ground of insufficiency of evidence that he instigated Nakaka.

THE MAURETANIA RECORD.

Possible Rivals.

Will the new speed record of the Mauretania revive the old competition for the supremacy of the Atlantic? This vessel has crossed from America at an average rate of 26.6 knots; the previous record being 25.

Comparisons can only go back to 1840, when the Britannia and her three sister ships were brought into service by the Cunard Steamship Company. Then the outward voyage took 14 days 8 hours, the average speed being 8½ knots. Ten years later the period of the voyage was reduced to 11 days 3 hours; a decade later it was 9 days 6 hours; while in 1870 it was further reduced to 8 days 4 hours. By 1880 it was less than 7½ days.

It is quite exact, the record was 7 days 10 hours 47 minutes. But we had to wait another ten years before the Atlantic crossing was made at a speed of 20 knots, which brought the passage down to 5 days 19 hours 18 minutes.

In 1900, the average speed had increased to 23½ knots, and the length of the voyage was cut down to 4 days 24 hours; while seven years later, when the Lusitania and Mauretania had made their advent, it was effected in 4 days 12 hours, the average speed being 25 knots.

This, as stated above, has now been exceeded by the Mauretania. She is, as all the world knows, a quadruple screw vessel, driven by turbines, the steam for which was generated in coal-fired boilers until her furnaces were fitted for burning liquid fuel. She made her first trip under the new conditions on March 21 last, and although she has not yet had time fully to develop the speed of which she is capable, she has already accomplished some very remarkable performances. For example, for a whole day she has steamed at the rate of 27½ knots, thus beating the world's record, of which she was the holder. She has also made an eastward passage from New York at an average speed of 25.14 knots, which is the fastest ocean run on the North Atlantic, or any other route, since the war.

When the Aquitania was converted to burn oil fuel she made passenger the average speed of which was over a knot better than those she made under coal. If the Mauretania is equally successful, there is every reason to expect that during the present passenger season she will make the run at a speed of at least 27 knots, which, for the sake of the uninitiated, we may say is equivalent to over 31 miles an hour.

As showing her speed power, it may be mentioned that on the run from Newcastle, where she was converted into an oil-burner, to Southampton, she had only half her boiler range working, but when let out she had no difficulty in maintaining a speed of over 18½ knots.

The Cunard Steamship Co. have two other vessels which are factors to be considered in regard to fast steaming. The Aquitania, when built, was credited with a trial speed of 24 knots, and under oil fuel it has shown that she can maintain this in actual service.

The Berengaria has also been converted to oil, and as under coal she had a speed of about 22½ knots, it is only reasonable to expect that she will make passages of 24 knots or thereabouts.

Two of the White Star liners are also in the first flight of ocean flyers. These are the Olympic and the Majestic. The former ship was built as a coal-burner, with a trial speed of between 23 and 24 knots, which since her conversion she can maintain on ocean service. The Majestic, the largest vessel in the world, which sails from Southampton on her maiden voyage on Wednesday next, is also an oil-burner, but so far as her speed is concerned she is at present an unknown quantity.

That any vessels will be built during the next few years to exceed these in point of speed is improbable. The present cost of constructing a high-class liner is prohibitive, being anything from three to three-and-a-half times above that of the pre-war period. Some engineering optimists think that the record-breakers of the future will be motor-driven. That, however, is looking a very long way ahead; at present there is no ship over 10,000 tons so propelled, and before a 10-, 30-, 40-, or 50,000 ton ship can be driven at a high speed by Diesel engines there will have to be a very great advance not only in power, but also in regard to the diminution of the weight of this type of machinery.

CHINA'S FOREIGN TRADE.

Report for 1921.

The Maritime Customs Report on the foreign trade of China in 1921, prepared by the Statistical Secretary, Mr. J. W. H. Ferguson, concludes with the following summary—

It is difficult and in some respects useless to draw any conclusions regarding the future from the facts and figures presented in the preceding pages. It is always dangerous to assume the mantle of the prophet, and never more so than when there are so many complex and wholly divergent currents and tendencies as compose the economic situation at present in China and in the world generally. We are still in the midst of the transition period, and although it is asserted, and rightly so, we believe, that better times are not far distant, we have not yet arrived at that stage where a reasonable measure of economic, financial and industrial equilibrium is within reach. At the close of 1921 the decline in wholesale prices in several countries had either been arrested or was proceeding at a much slower rate. Trade also was showing some signs of recovery, and one would fain take this as proof that the world is at last settling down after a painful period of depression. A hopeful feature of the year just ended is the increasing manner in which public attention has become focused upon the element and factors which are of chief importance in the situation, leading to a view to finding a solution leading to commercial and industrial revival. The recommendations of the Brussels Conference of 1920, although generally endorsed at the time, have passed unheeded. Many schemes and proposals have since been enunciated, and if, in this connection, an opinion may be expressed that proposals for currency reform, with which foreign exchanges and international trade are so closely connected—such, for instance, as those put forward by the Statist in its issue of the 24th September 1921 and subsequent numbers, and which find support in the observations embodied by Professors Bruins and Cassel in their memoranda prepared for the Brussels Conference, will attract more than passing notice. Indeed, stability in the foreign exchanges in the place of the existing uncertainty would remove one of the important hindrances to the growth of trade in China.

As regards the situation in China at the end of the year, it has already been mentioned elsewhere in this report that, as the year advanced, stocks of goods purchased on a high-price basis had been steadily reduced—a clearance which, in many cases, had only been effected at considerable loss to those concerned. In the long run, however, the result must be beneficial, as the point at which fresh orders will be placed has, in several instances, been reached. And since new goods will have been purchased at the lower prices now ruling, it may be expected that they will attract buyers at a faster rate than the high-priced commodities which so long filled the local godowns. This liquidation of old supplies resulted therefore in renewed activity in the import trade, while the low exchange, assisted by a better tone in the foreign markets, has acted as a stimulus to exports. Difficulties in connection with trade finance are being gradually straightened out, and it is generally believed that the second half of the year witnessed a slow but steady improvement in the general commercial conditions. The year closed with a perceptibly better feeling all round.

It is hardly necessary to rehearse again to the vast potentialities of foreign trade, both import and export, in a country like China, with its immense resources as yet scarcely tapped. An important factor in the emancipation of this country will be the development of railway system and other means of communication generally, and it is pleasant to be able to record that the Government and the people are fully alive to this fact. Road-building has accordingly been taken in hand in many places in several provinces, while the building of further railway lines will no doubt be proceeded with when times are more propitious. Better roads and streets gave an impetus to the importation of motor vehicles, which are now met with in increasing numbers throughout China. Conservancy matters, and improvement of the waterways, are occupying the con-



Are you interested in the trend of twentieth century love. The success of prohibition in the home. The advisability of woman's spontaneous love. Love of your own child or an adopted one. Awakening of love through jealousy? THEN SEE

THE WRONG WOMAN

at the WORLD THEATRE. on Friday, 23rd.

Work on the Chefoo breakwater was completed, the official opening taking place on the 14th September. A committee of leading international experts was convened at Shanghai in the autumn to consider the amelioration of the Shanghai harbour and its approaches, while plans are on foot for the improvement of the lower portion and the mouth of the Yangtze River. Arrangements have also been concluded to rebuild the Peking-Hankow Railway bridge over the Yellow River. Industrialisation of China is proceeding apace. A remarkable advance was made in shipbuilding during the year, and other extensive developments in the industrial field can be reported. Mills and factories are almost every description are springing up throughout the country, and although progress in this direction has been somewhat retarded of late owing to the difficulty of procuring foreign machinery, during and shortly after the war, this obstacle has now been removed and is already resulting in a rapid growth of the list of Chinese factory products kept by the Customs authorities. Waterworks, electric-light plants, telephone and gas installations, and fixtures are being erected in many towns and cities in the interior, and, if only a favourable atmosphere can be created by dispelling the clouds of internal dissension which are now hovering over the country, progress in all directions will no doubt be assured.

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Further information may be obtained at the Company's office, 4A Des Voeux Road Central, Messrs. Fuos, Cook & Son or the American Express Company, Hongkong.

GENERAL NEWS.

MYSTERIOUS TRADE NAMES.
"Why do people adopt these mysterious trade names?" asked Judge Parfitt, at Clerkenwell County Court. "It is a perfect disease. A desire to appear more important than they are is at the bottom of it."
BALD WIFE SUE FOR DIVORCE.
Attracted mainly by her beautiful blonde hair, Fritz, a Viennese clerk, wooed Anna, then, as he thought, a young, demure shopgirl. His suit was successful; they married. What was, however, his horror when his bride shattered the honeymoon dream by quietly taking off that beautiful hair coiffure—not a few

artfully hoarded locks, but the whole outfit—disclosing a perfectly bald head.
Fritz tactfully waited a few weeks, implying that it was not merely her outward charms which had won his affections, then applied for a divorce. As a further justification for annulment, he told the Court that his wife had also concealed from him the fact that the toes of one foot were malformed. What, however, Fritz had not told the Court was that meantime he had sought consolation elsewhere. But his wife did tell the judge about it, and countered Fritz's application for divorce by making a similar one on her own account. She won her case.

CONSIGNEES.

NOTICE TO CONSIGNEES.

THE ADMIRAL LINE.

The Steamship
"PRESIDENT MADISON"

having arrived from Seattle, Wash., via ports, on 17th inst., consignees are hereby notified that their cargo is being landed at their risk into the Hazardous and/or Extra-Hazardous Godowns of The Hongkong Kowloon Wharf & Godown Co., at Kowloon and stored at consignees' risk.

Consignees of cargo must produce an Import permit signed by the Superintendent of Imports and Exports, Hongkong, before Bills of Lading will be countersigned.

All broken, chafed and damaged cargo is to be left in the Godowns where it will be examined at 10 a.m. on 23rd inst., by the Company's Surveyors, Messrs. Anderson and Ash.

All claims must be presented within thirty days of the steamer's arrival here, after which they cannot be recognised. No claims will be recognised after the goods have left the Godowns, and cargo undelivered on and after 24th inst. will be subject to rent.

No fire insurance whatever will be effected.

Consignees are requested to send in their Bills of Lading for countersignature immediately.

PACIFIC STEAMSHIP CO.
United States Shipping Board.
Emergency Fleet Corporation.
Managing Agents.

THE ADMIRAL LINE.
5th Floor, Union Building,
Hongkong, 17th. June, 1922.

NOTICE TO CONSIGNEES.

OCEAN STEAMSHIP CO., LTD.
AND
CHINA MUTUAL STEAM NAVIGATION CO., LTD.

Consignees per Company's Steamer

"PYRRHUS"
are hereby notified that their Cargo will be discharged into Holt's Wharf, Kowloon, where it will lie at Consignees' risk and subject to terms and conditions of storage at Holt's wharf. The Cargo will be ready for delivery from Godown on and after 21st June.

Optional cargo will be landed, unless notice has been given prior to steamer's arrival.

All broken, chafed, and damaged goods are to be left in the Godowns, where they will be examined on any Tuesdays and Fridays between the hours of 10.45 a.m. and noon within the free storage period.

No claims will be admitted after the Goods have left the steamer's Godown, and all Goods remaining undelivered after the 27th June will be subject to rent.

All Claims against the Steamer must be presented to the undersigned on or before the 11th July, or they will not be recognised.

No Fire Insurance will be effected.

BUTTERFIELD & SWIRE.
Agents.
Hongkong, 20th. June, 1922.

FOR HAIPHONG AND HOIHOW.

Sails for Haiphong and Hoihow every alternate Tuesday.
The favourite passenger steamer
HA-MUN.
(Capt. Charles E. Page).
Hongkong for Haiphong on Saturday, 24th, the 17th inst.
Apply To: Cook and Sons of Po Hing Tai,
114, Wing Lok Street.

CONSIGNEES.

NOTICE TO CONSIGNEES.

"GLEN" LINE LIMITED.

From UNITED KINGDOM,
PORT SAID, COLOMBO
& STRAITS.

The Motor Vessel
"GLENBEG"

having arrived from the above ports, Consignees of cargo by her are hereby informed that all goods are being landed at their risk into the hazardous and/or extra hazardous Godowns of the Hongkong and Kowloon Wharf and Godown Company, Limited, whence, and/or from the wharves, delivery may be obtained.

Goods not cleared by the 26th June, at 5 p.m. will be subject to rent.

All broken, chafed and damaged packages are to be left in the Godowns where they will be examined in the presence of consignees by Messrs. Goddard and Douglas, on 26th. June, 1922, at 10 a.m. Claims against the steamer including those for cargo short delivered must be presented on the special form provided and must also be submitted within 30 days of arrival otherwise they will not be recognised.

No Fire Insurance will be effected by us in any case whatever.

Bills of Lading will be countersigned by

JARDINE, MATHESON & CO., LTD.
Agents.
Hongkong, 19th. June, 1922.

NOTICE TO CONSIGNEES.

TOYO KISEN KAISHA.

S.S. "RAKUYO MARU"
From SOUTH AMERICAN PORTS via SAN FRANCISCO, HONOLULU & JAPAN PORTS

The above named Steamer having arrived on Saturday, 17th. June, 1922, consignees of cargo are hereby notified to present their Bills of Lading for countersignature, and take immediate delivery from alongside steamer or the Company's Godown, where all cargo impeding immediate discharge will be landed at consignees' risk.

Storage will be assessed on cargo remaining undelivered after Saturday, 24th. June, 1922.

All broken, chafed and damaged packages will be landed into the Company's Godown where same will be examined on Saturday, 24th. June, 1922, at 11 a.m.

No claims will be recognised after goods have left the steamer or Godown, and none will be entertained if presented later than three weeks after arrival of steamer.

No Fire Insurance whatever will be effected.

Y. TSUTSUMI.
Manager.
Hongkong, June, 17th. 1922.

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Asthma Cure

GIVES INSTANT RELIEF.
No matter what your respiratory system may be suffering from, whether it be a cold, influenza, or ordinary cough, you will find in this famous remedy a complete cure. It is a remedy for FIFTY YEARS.
Sold in time by all Chemists and Druggists throughout the Country. BEWARE OF IMITATIONS.

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LENGTH 787 FEET.

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CAPABLE OF HANDLING SHIPS UP

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ELECTRIC CRANE AT SEA WALL CAPABLE OF

LIFTING 100 TONS AT 70 FEET RADIUS.

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TELEPHONE NO. 22.

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AGENTS.

CONSIGNEES.

NOTICE TO CONSIGNEES.

KONINKLIJKE PAKETVAART
MAATSCHAPPIJ

From SINGAPORE and
PENANG

The Steamship

"VAN OVERSTRATEN"

having arrived from the above ports, consignees of cargo by her are notified that all goods are being landed at their risk into the hazardous and/or extra hazardous godowns of the Hongkong and Kowloon Wharf and Godown Co., Ltd., whence and/or from the wharves delivery may be obtained.

Goods not cleared by the 24th. June, 1922, will be subject to rent.

Claims against the steamer must be presented in writing within ten days after arrival of steamer, otherwise they will not be recognised.

No Fire Insurance will be effected by the undersigned in any case whatever.

Bills of Lading will be countersigned by

JAVA-CHINA-JAPAN L.I.N.
General Agents.
Hongkong, 19th. June, 1922.

"AUTO-INTOXICATION."

Like the other organs the stomach calls upon the blood for strength and nourishment to sustain it in its daily work. If the blood is impure the stomach receives a supply loaded with poisons, or "toxins" as they are called. Thus the body poisons itself, a process known by physicians as "auto-intoxication," or self-poisoning.

Oxygen is the element in nature that will render these poisons harmless and transform them chemically so that they may be cast out by the ordinary processes of the body. Dr. Williams' Pink Pills enable the blood to absorb in large quantities the oxygen that is in the air we breathe and in this way they combat the poisons in the blood and enable it to restore the digestive organs to health and strength.

Dr. Williams' Pink Pills are sold by all druggists, or direct from the Dr. Williams' Medicine Co., 96 Beethoven Road, Shanghai, at \$1.50 per bottle, \$8.00 for 6 bottles, post free.

NANSEN MISSION AND ITS CRITICS.

Its Work in Russia.

It is often assumed that the Nansen organisation is distributing supplies in Russia in rivalry with other organisations, such as the "Save the Children Fund" or the "Society of Friends." A recent visitor to Russia carried the misunderstanding far as to state publicly that the Nansen organisation was "the only one which had so far not fed a single Russian man, woman, or child." It is not the business of the Nansen organisation to feed the starving Russians, but to provide the other organisations which are doing so with the necessary facilities for feeding them. This work of assistance and co-ordination is extremely difficult, and requires much technical experience. The qualifications of the director of Dr. Nansen's Moscow office are sufficient guarantee that the work is being done as efficiently as is possible in the circumstances. Mr. Gorvin was Freight Manager to the Wheat Commission during the war, Director of Requirements to the Allied Food Council, and more recently General Secretary of the International Relief Credits Committee. Organisations at present at work in Russia include the "Save the Children Fund" at Saratov, the Russian Famine Relief Fund, the Society of Friends at Buzuluk, the Swedish Red Cross at Samara, the Dutch Red Cross in the same district, and the Italian Mission which is on its way to Tzaritzine. Missions from America, Denmark, Germany, and Czechoslovakia are also at work.

The failure of the Government to provide official credits for the relief of the Russian famine has tended to obscure the success of Dr. Nansen in inspiring an impressive international effort. Twenty-four national organisations and seven international societies are engaged. His Holiness the Pope has contributed a million lire, and is collecting further sums. Belgium has given 50,000 fr., Holland has sent two large vessels, freighted with provisions, and a special mission to Samara. The Swedish Government voted a first gift of 500,000 crowns, which was doubled by private subscription and raised by a further grant of the Swedish Government to two million crowns. The Italian Govern-

ment has contributed six million lire. The Norwegian Government have given credits to the value of one million six hundred thousand crowns, and the Norwegian people have supplemented this with almost a million crowns. The Czechoslovak people, with the support of their Government, have contributed more than 13,000,000 Czech crowns. Other contributions have been received from Latvia, Lithuania, Estonia, Luxembourg, Spain, Germany, Roumania, Siam, Switzerland and the Argentine. The British Government has contributed stores to the value of £200,000.

Dr. Nansen never had any illusions in regard to the task which he undertook in August of last year. He knew that, unless the Governments were prepared to finance the work of relief, it would be impossible to cope with the Russian disaster in all its immensity. He was determined, however, that everything possible should be done that could be achieved by voluntary and personal effort. The Nansen Mission, through the devoted organisations which are now at work in Russia, are saving hundreds of thousands of lives. They may find it impossible to save the millions who are at present faced with death from starvation and the brutal horrors which too often precede it. Let not, however, the least scruple of the failure to deal greatly with the situation be laid to the account of any confusion, incompetence, or rivalry among the men who are directly engaged in the work of relief.

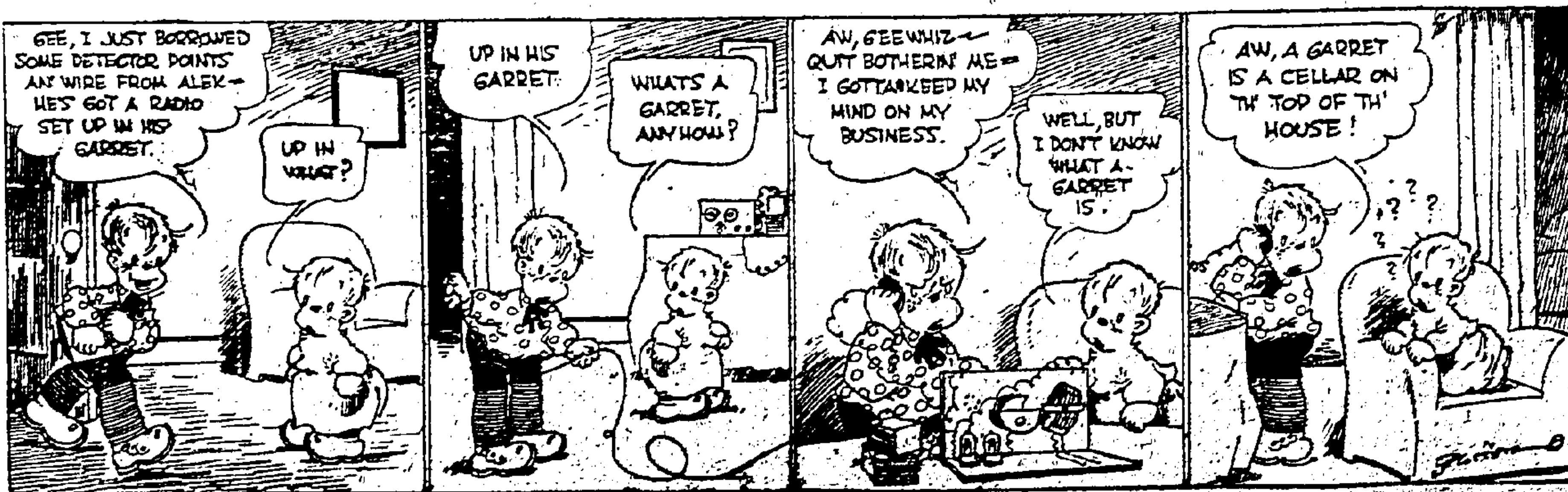
KRYPTOK LENSES

are conceded to be one of the very best forms of bifocal lenses. The bifocal segment is ground and fused into the distant lens, making the product practically one piece of glass. The segments are totally invisible and the lens has a beautiful appearance. Kryptok lenses of any prescription in either regular or Toric form are manufactured by The Hongkong Optical Co., successors to Clark & Co., manufacturing and refracting opticians—the most competent optical manufacturing establishment in South China—located in 53, Queen's Road Central. Fitting glasses and testing the sight is their speciality.

FRECKLES AND HIS FRIENDS

Explained

BY BLOSSER



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still maintains its pre-war world-wide reputation—
high quality—real age, and fine flavour.

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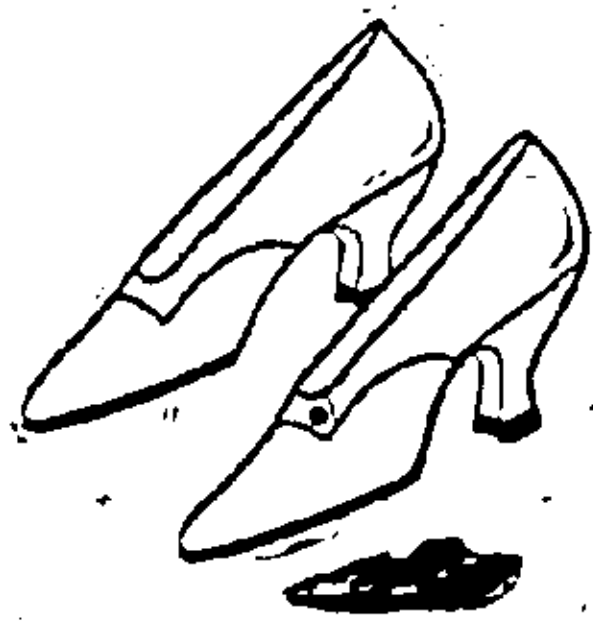
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EXTRA LIGHT

LEISURE SHOES

CANVAS WITH RUBBER SOLES,
SMART LOUIS HEELS

\$7.50 per pair.



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OF

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is now replete with every requisite for carrying out orders for
BATHING AND MOTORING PICNICS,
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Estimates and Menus can be had on application for any of the above no
matter how large or how small the number to be catered for. All viands
provided are of the finest quality supplied by the DAIRY FARM and
prepared in the most recherche style by experienced Cooks under expert
European supervision.

LANE, CRAWFORD, LTD.

Venus Pencils

The largest selling
Quality Pencil in
the World.

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Distributors.

The Telegraph.

HONGKONG, 22nd June, 1932.

CHINA'S COMMERCE.

In the introduction to the Report of the China Maritime Customs for 1931 Mr. J. W. H. Ferguson, the Statistical Secretary, says that "the year was generally a bad one for China and will probably prove to have been one of the worst experienced in the commercial history of the country." Mr. Ferguson enumerates a number of reasons for this, such as the continued world-trade depression, overburdened markets through accumulation of stocks, and unsettled conditions over large parts of the country, plus extensive floods. It might certainly be expected that these hindrances would bring about such a position as that described by Mr. Ferguson, but, while one does not lightly dissent from such an authority, it rather appears from the Statistical Secretary's admirably compiled report that he is needlessly pessimistic. The figures suggest to us an illustration of the oft-quoted paradox that China's commerce goes on as if there were no such thing as wars.

The total revenue collected by the Maritime Customs during 1931 was (Haikwan) Tls. 59,007,129, so that, after deducting the 5 per cent. famine surtax imposed from March 1, the amount was larger than the revenue for 1930, which was a record year. As the Statistical Secretary points out, the anomaly of a record collection during a period of extreme stagnation is easily explained by the decline in the exchange rate, through which goods from gold-using countries had to pay duty on nearly double the number of taels compared with the previous year, when exchange averaged 6s. 9½d. as against 3s. 11.7/16 for 1931. Probably the best criterion is the weight of the merchandise. The Statistical Secretary states that it was not practicable to adopt this method, because of the differing units for various articles. But he has included a table, in which the trade for the years 1920 and 1931 is reconverted according to the values of the last pre-war year. This shows that both in imports and exports there was some advance; hence, especially when all the conditions are considered, it seems to us that the figures call for congratulation. The proportion of the total trade which this Colony handles is a matter for pride. Of the goods imported by China last year totalling Tls. 932,850,000, Hong-

kong's contribution was Tls. 231,138,000 against Tls. 159,313,000 in 1930. Thus we went ahead of Japan, whose figures are Tls. 210,359,000 against Tls. 229,136,000 the year previously. Uncle Sam also went ahead, goods from the U. S. (including Hawaii) rising from Tls. 143,199,000 in 1930 to Tls. 175,790,000. The Old Country made some progress in advancing from Tls. 131,720,000 to Tls. 149,936,000, but when it is remembered that in 1913 Great Britain's exports to China were nearly twice those from America the increased competition to which Home traders have become subject through the war is very apparent. Germany's figures do not suggest any alarming progress, but suffice to give a hint that she is striving to re-establish her footing in the Far East. In regard to China's export trade, Japan is her best customer, with this Colony a good second.

Mr. Ferguson refers to China's adverse trade balance, and gives statistics to show how small is China's foreign trade per head compared with that of other countries. Many of the figures are certainly remarkable. In China the trade per head per annum averages 14s. 10½d. For the Netherlands the average is, over £90! For the United Kingdom it is nearly £30. Here there is ground for encouragement, though, for these figures show what a margin for expansion China must have. In fact, during the past two decades her trade per head has nearly quintupled. As the import section has continued to exceed the exports, it may be said that this growth has not done much to redress the adverse balance. Other tables, however, give some idea of China's potentialities for expansion in the export department. In beans and bean products and in various cereals there have been marked increases, suggesting that Mr. Bland is in error when he declares that China can have no margin in foodstuffs beyond the needs of her great population. China's cotton factories, though their products do not yet figure in foreign trade, are also growing by big strides. The shipping chart makes it clear that Britain retains first place, though the yellow line representing Japanese tonnage indicates a strong advance. We have but skimmed a volume that exemplifies how engaging publications of the Blue-book type can be. That cursory glance gives an idea of what China may become in the long-awaited era of stable and progressive government.

The Fallen Idol.

While it is difficult to foretell what the eventual upshot of the Canton crisis may be, the fact emerges that Sun Yat-sen has made a bad break by his handling of the situation and that he has in a very few days lost the popularity which was formerly his. In the whole course of his meteoric career he never made a bigger blunder than that of causing the bombardment of the bund at Canton. It is now being made fairly clear that the naval commanders were most reluctant to carry out his orders, and it is not surprising that the squadron has already disowned him. The merchants of Canton are evidently very disgusted with Sun, whose "retirement" they are already preparing to celebrate. They are showing a most commendable spirit, however, in interceding for his personal safety with Chan King-ming, though it may well be that Sun will have fled from the South long before his defeat is complete. We are not surprised that the 1st. Division of the Expeditionary Army should have declared for Chan. Before the coup came off we reported that this division, who had been promoted from the ranks by Chan King-ming, did not exactly hit off matters with Sun; and now he

DAY BY DAY.

THESE ARE TRYING DAYS, BUT SOME PEOPLE DON'T TRY HARD ENOUGH.

Yesterday's health return shows twelve cases of plague (three fatal) and one fatal occurrence of small-pox. All were Chinese.

The men-o-war in harbour "dressed ship" to-day in celebration of the anniversary of the Coronation of His Majesty King George V.

The Yiu Cheong, a Chinese-owned launch running in the harbour, went aground near West Point this morning. She opened her bows and sank by the stern in a few moments.

We are informed that Mr. J. E. Joseph, on behalf of his brother, Mr. F. A. Joseph, and himself, has made a donation of \$50. a month for one year to the Ex-Active Service Men's Association.

The Deep Bay murder trial, which commenced before the Chief Justice (Sir Wm. Rees Davies) on Monday, is still proceeding. Altogether there are twenty witnesses for the prosecution. The defence will probably be opened to-morrow.

Kowloon residents will have opportunity to-morrow night and over the week-end of witnessing a fine Paramount picture at the Star Theatre, entitled "The way of a Man with a Maid." It is a Lasky production, with Bryant Washburn in the principal role, and is a charming comedy, full of happy situations. There should be big houses.

A fine five-part William Fox drama, "The Scarlet Road," forms the chief attraction in the programme at the World Theatre, being followed by a very funny comic in two parts, "The Sticky Fingers." Patrons of this popular theatre will be interested to hear that another exceptionally good drama is promised for the next change of programme, this being Ivan Abrahamson's great play "The Wrong Woman."

Convicted of attempted felony in Yau-ma-tei, a Chinese, who had two previous convictions and banishment records, was sentenced to six months' hard labour by Mr. R. E. Lindell this morning. The man was arrested by a shopkeeper, who, last night, saw him removing a pane of glass from a window at 490, Reclamation Street, apparently with the intention of inserting his hand into the window to commit a theft.

The police report the theft from the Hung On boarding house of a jewellery box containing gold leaves, jewellery and money to the value of \$2,700. The owner, a widow who fled to Hongkong in consequence of the Canton crisis, went out of the boarding house yesterday with a man servant to make purchases. In the street the servant sneaked away from his mistress and returned to the boarding house where he obtained the jewellery box by lying to the daughter of his mistress that he was instructed to do so.

has had his chance of getting his own back. Looking at the situation generally, it is apparent that Sun has lost out in the South. The sooner he goes, never to return, the better will it be for this part of the world.

Mob Law.

Yau-ma-tei continues to hold its reputation as an unruly centre. Once again comes news of a demonstration against the police, this time for the arrest of two men who were found tampering with the fire hydrants in an effort to obtain water. Stones and other missiles were used by the mob, which became so threatening that the arrested men had to be released. Later on, however, they were arrested again and fined. There is no doubt about it that we are getting far too much of this mob law in the Colony at present—crowds demanding the release of arrested men. What is needed is drastic action against these demonstrators, who will only deserve all that they get if they presume to take the law into their own hands in this way. The pity of it is that in this case none of the mob was arrested, and we trust that in future occurrences of the kind special efforts will be made to bring these lawless individuals to full justice.

GOVERNMENT DEFEAT IN THE LORDS.

Does the Palestine Mandate Infringe Pledges?

(Reuter's Service.)

(Continued from Page 1.)

London, June 21. The Government was defeated in the House of Lords, a motion by Lord Islington declaring the Palestine Mandate to be unacceptable because it violated the Government's pledges to the people of Palestine and was opposed to the wishes of the great majority of the inhabitants of Palestine being carried by 60 to 29.

The vote was carried despite a speech by the Earl Balfour, who was speaking for the first time in the House of Lords, and who denied that the Mandate was inconsistent with the policy of the Powers who invented the mandatory system, and scouted the fears of Jewish domination of the Arabs.

Lord Islington's motion suggests that the acceptance of a Mandate by the council of the League of Nations should be postponed until the Mandate has been modified to comply with the Government's pledges.

Government Whips Unprepared.

Later. The Government Whips did not expect a division, which presumably explains the small Ministerial muster.

No Domestic Consequences Involved.

The defeat does not involve domestic political consequences, but the effect on the Mandate cannot be judged until after to-morrow's debate in the Commons on practically the same subject.

FOREIGN POST OFFICES IN CHINA.

British Arrangements for Withdrawal.

London, June 21. In the House of Commons, replying to Sir Walter de Frece, who declared that Japan had already withdrawn most of her post-offices in China and suggested that the Government should imitate her example, Mr. Harmsworth said that arrangements were being made to withdraw the British post-offices by January, 1933, in accordance with the Washington agreement. The Government had no information in regard to the position in respect of the withdrawal of Japanese post-offices.

THE HAGUE CONFERENCE.

A Bureau Formed.

The Hague, June 21. The Commission has unanimously approved of the appointment of a Conference Bureau consisting of M. Patyn (Holland) Chairman, and M. Cattier (Belgium) Vice-Chairman of the Commission; and Sir Lloy Greame, M. Alphonse (France), Baron Avezzana (Italy) as Presidents of the Private Property, Debts and Credits Sub-Committees respectively.

BRITISH NATIONALITY BILL.

May Be Passed this Session.

London, June 21. In the House of Commons, Mr. Gershom Stewart asked a question in regard to the granting of British nationality to descendants of British citizens born in Japan.

Sir John Baird replied that the point had been met by the British Nationality Bill introduced yesterday, which he hoped would be passed this session.

THE POSITION AT VLADIVOSTOK.

Alleged Japanese Aid for Semenoff Troops.

London, June 21. In the House of Commons, replying to Mr. Clynes, Mr. Chamberlain said that the Government had not received confirmation of the statement in a Russian official organ that the remnants of Semenoff's army were arriving at Vladivostok with the aid of the Japanese.

FRENCH SEIZURE OF DRUGS.

Made in Germany.

Saint Nazaire, June 21. The Customs authorities have seized 45 kilogrammes of opium, morphine, and cocaine which was aboard the steamer Espagne. It was ascertained that these were manufactured at Darmstadt and shipped from Santander to a destination not yet discovered.

THE DAVIS CUP.

Britain's Win Over Italy.

London, June 21. At Roehampton, in the Davis Cup Competition between Britain and Italy, in the two remaining singles, Lowe beat Colombo by 6/1, 6/2, 6/1, and Kingscott scratched to Robeco. Thus the final score was four matches to one in Britain's favour.

NON-RATIFICATION OF RUSSO-ITALIAN TREATY.

Reported Resignation of Chicherin.

Helmsingfors, June 21. A message from Moscow states that in consequence of the Soviet's refusal to ratify the Russo-Italian treaty M. Chicherin is expected to resign.

EMPEROR OF ANNAM.

Arrival in France.

Marseilles, June 21. The Emperor of Annam and the Crown Prince arrived and were received by the Minister for the Colonies on behalf of the French Government.

LATE SHANGHAI NEWS.

Many Interesting Items.

(From Our Own Correspondent)

Shanghai, June 22.

The U.S. Court has received word that Judge Lobingier has been exonerated from all the charges filed by the Shanghai lawyer Fleming. Judge Lobingier will be returning by the s.s. President Gray.

Shanghai starts her favourite for the interport polo, due to Dallas' ponies. Shanghai are better mounted, and all, except David, have played together in several interport matches won by Shanghai.

The American Bar has given a farewell to Mr. R. P. Tenney, the new U. S. Consul to Canton. British, French and Italian bar representatives attended.

Captain Ward has started on a trans-Pacific trip in a Chinese junk to-day.

The Mission Procurements here have received reports of a reign of lawlessness in Kiangsi, in the neighbourhood of Kianfu to Nanchang.

The British Women's Association have closed the season with a successful garden party, this ending a remarkable year.

THE YAP TREATY.

Tokyo June 21.—The Yap Treaty has been passed by the Privy Council and approved by the Regent. Ratification will be signed shortly after which it will be forwarded to Washington.

PEKING NEWS.

The President and the Provinces.

A Peking telegram states that Li Yuan-hung will ask the leading men of the various provinces to come to the capital to attend a conference regarding the provincial autonomy system. Li Yuan-hung will move into the Presidential Palace next month, when repairs have been completed.

LOCAL WEDDING.

Brown—Boulton.

Considerable interest was today manifested in the wedding, at St. John's Cathedral, of Mr. J. Walter Brown, of Messrs. H. Skott and Co. (son of the late Mr. J. Brown, and of Mrs. Brown, of Manchester) and Miss. Georgina May Boulton, daughter of Dr. A. and Mrs. Boulton, of Horncastle, Lincolnshire. The Rev. V. H. Copley Moyle performed the ceremony.

The bride, who was given away by Mr. G. E. Wetton, was attired in a white accoutre, pleated georgette frock, trimmed with silver and orange blossom, her veil being surmounted with a wreath of orange blossom. She carried a charming bouquet of white flowers and was attended by Miss Jessie Roger, Miss Peggy Bridger and Miss Leslie Bridger as bridesmaids, who wore dresses of cream net and lace with hats to match and carried baskets of pink and white flowers. Mr. P. W. Ramsey was "best man."

Subsequent to the ceremony, a largely-attended reception was given by Mr. and Mrs. W. A. Eustace at Tregunter Mansions, where Mr. and Mrs. Brown received the congratulations of many friends. Later, the happy couple left for Cheung Chau, where the honeymoon is being spent, the bride's going-away dress being of tussore, with hat of fancy straw.

INTER PORT CRICKET.

Shanghai Coming.

A short time ago the Hon. Secretary of the Hongkong Cricket Club sent invitations to Shanghai and the States inviting them to participate in a triangular cricket tournament at Hongkong next season. A communication has been received from Shanghai saying that they will send a team down about the end of October or beginning of November. No reply has yet been sent by Singapore, neither is one expected for a week or two, owing to the fact that the various clubs in the Malay States have first to be communicated with.

CORRESPONDENCE.

(To the Editor of the "Hongkong Telegraph")

A Mother's Thanks.

Sir,—Will you allow me, through your valuable columns, on behalf of my husband and myself, to publicly express my heartfelt thanks for, and appreciation of, the gallant attempt of Mr. T. C. Knight to save the life of my dear son, Thorwald Emil, last Saturday?

Although it was not the will of Providence that he should succeed, his heroic action in immediately plunging into the sea from the ferry launch, clothed, and at great risk to himself, against a strong current, in an endeavour to rescue the drowning, is worthy of the highest praise.

Yours etc.,
O. ANDERSEN.
Kowloon, June 22, 1922.

TELEPHONE TRIALS.

The Human Element.

We have received the following for publication:—

Sir,—In the numerous letters that have appeared in the press since the question of increased telephone rates have been under discussion, I have only noticed that one or two of them have referred to the human element that enters so largely into the argument. Granted that the present installation is not abreast of the times, the drawbacks in this particular are very much aggravated by the service, or more correctly, off-times non or vexatious service at the two exchanges. One can understand and tolerate faulty mechanical service, but when this is added to the shortcomings of the human element there surely should be something done to mitigate it in view of the enhanced rates about to be charged in order to bring it in line with the new apparatus, and so, in a measure, warrant the charge in rates.

Complaints are to be heard on all sides of the vexatious delays, etc., through dealings with the exchange operators who, one would imagine, strive to annoy rather than please.

Off-times when ringing up one has to wait some minutes before getting a reply from the exchange and then when the number is given it is repeated wrongly so quickly as to prevent correction, with the result that one has to reply to the wrong number and repeat the process of ringing up for the correct number, with the risk of again being put to a wrong number.

In reply to a ring for a certain number the word "engaged" is often used when one may have reason to think that it is not engaged. I proved this to my satisfaction very recently when I rang up for a number of a firm and was informed that the number was engaged; at intervals of a few minutes I rang up for a period of more than an hour when, at last, I got through. The following day I called on the manager of the firm and ascertained that his phone had not been in use more than ordinarily at the hour mentioned, and then only for a minute or so on each occasion.

I have tried on several occasions, for over an hour on each, to "phone across the harbour" without succeeding—the reply "engaged" being given from the exchange on each ring up.

An operator has ignored a ring when I have had my boy endeavour to get a certain number, after having been given a wrong one; after a short interval I asked for this number and got it.

Things have got to such a pass in my household that, at times, I, with others, dread to use the "phone, and, unless the matter is pressing, do not use it.

Favourable results through complaints made to the Clerk-in-charge are very short-lived and sometimes scarcely discernible.

In cases where the present subscription to the Telephone Company is quoted (£10 is the sum mentioned) my agreement with the Company is for £12 per annum.

I trust that some improvement in the service, where the operators are concerned, will be brought about when the new rates come in force.

Yours etc.,
"EQUITY."

Hongkong, 22nd, June, 1922.

HAVE A BANANA!

Magistrate's Morning "Snack."

At the Magistracy this morning astronomical denial was made by a Chinese that he was an unlicensed hawk, despite the evidence of a police constable of a sale of some bananas to a woman which the policeman witnessed.

The defendant told the Magistrate (Mr. E. W. Hamilton) that a friend who kept a fruit stall had presented him with the bananas which were unfit for human consumption, as they were not ripe. It was his intention to take them home and stow them away for two or three days until they became sufficiently ripe for consumption.

On the instructions of the Magistrate, the constable who made the arrest left the Court to fetch the bananas, which, on being produced, appeared to be quite fresh.

The defendant then based his defence on the taste of the fruit, whereupon the Magistrate took one from the tray, removed the skin and ate part of it. After replacing the residue in the tray, his Worship told the defendant that the taste was perfectly good and fined him \$4.

ORGAN RECITAL.

As will be seen from our advertisements, there will be an organ recital in St. John's Cathedral next Monday evening at 9.15 when there will be a "popular" programme. The organ pieces will include Bach's big Fantasia in G minor, Bernard Johnson's Pavane, Elgar's Military March No. 1, an Idyll out of a new Suite by the well-known British composer Eric Coates, and, in addition to other pieces, Lemare's famous and popular Andantino in D flat. Mrs. Balean will play the Slow Movement from the Mendelssohn Violin Concerto and also an Andante Religioso by Thome, the popular French writer.

The collection will be in aid of the organ fund which it has been necessary to draw on somewhat extensively of late in order to carry out some much-needed and absolutely necessary repairs.

FLASHES FROM THE STATES.

The reformers waste their energies trying to purify the horse races: it's the human races that need purifying.—*Columbian Record.*

A suburban dairy boasts that its milking is done by machinery. Presumably the machinery has a handle that goes up and down.—*Philadelphia Inquirer.*

A New York schoolboy, who has married his 45-year-old teacher, says he will complete his education. He will—*Little Rock Arkansas Gazette.*

Again we confess that we shall never be able to understand the Irish; they seem to kill each other as joyously as they used to kill the British constabulary.—*Columbian Record.*

A paper claims that usually dark-haired women marry first. We should say that it was the light-headed ones.—*Washington Herald.*

DAIRY FARM NEWS.

DAIRY PRODUCE

FRESH MILK.

also in the following forms:—Sterilized, Skimmed, Butter & Soured

FRESH CREAM.

Full rich

BUTTER.

Daisy, Dairymaid & Shamrock Brands

CHEESE.

Gruyere, Edam, Australian Cheddar, American Stilton, Coulommier and Picnic.

THE DAIRY FARM, ICE & COLD STORAGE CO., LTD.

"PHILIPS"



TO-DAY'S MISCELLANY.

St. Erkenwald, whose festival falls on the last day of April, is sometimes styled the "Patron of London," though the title is claimed also for St. Mellitus. Her rhinoceros-bird profiteers, and seems to have suffered from gout, that money fines simply mean the end a visit to his litter, long preserved in St. Paul's Cathedral, was once considered a certain cure for that ailment, as well as the law against profiteering must for fever and ague. Pilgrims sweep the streets for periods of street, Ludgate Hill, is believed from one month to one year, to mark the route taken by the stricken pilgrims from the mouth of the Fleet River to St. Erkenwald's shrine.

Does anyone remember how long it is since we had an incident in London comparable with the refusal of admission to two men "in golf suits" at the Paris Opera? asks a writer in a Home paper. Dress rules used to be pretty strict over here, especially at the Opera, and, down to the war anyhow, there were still restaurants where people not in evening dress were consigned to the grill room. But the war broke down all the barriers, and they do not seem to have been set up again. Once we were stricter, and the great Duke of Wellington was refused admission to Al-

mack's on the ground that he was wearing trousers instead of knee breeches.

A new form of punishment for profiteering has been discovered by the Czechoslovakia legislature. Observing that threats and moral appeals were wasted upon rhinoceros-bird profiteers, and that money fines simply mean the end a visit to his litter, long preserved in St. Paul's Cathedral, was once considered a certain cure for that ailment, as well as the law against profiteering must for fever and ague. Pilgrims sweep the streets for periods of street, Ludgate Hill, is believed from one month to one year, to mark the route taken by the stricken pilgrims from the mouth of the Fleet River to St. Erkenwald's shrine.

Oranges are now at their best, and many a lover of the fruit has longed to be in some such place as Malta, to eat it fresh from the tree, says a London writer. Now there seems to be a hope that this may soon be done in England, for Mr. Lionel Rothschild has orange seedlings growing in his garden at Exbury and thriving, even after having experienced a frost 25 degrees below freezing-point. Moreover, these hardy young plants, if they only equal the parent stock, will bear fruit that will please the palate of the most critical epicure.

J. T. SHAW

TEL 692

BATHING COSTUMES

FROM

CANTNER & MATERN

JUST RECEIVED

VERY REASONABLE PRICES

SEE

WINDOW DISPLAY

SPECIALIST IN MEN'S WEAR.

NEXT DOOR HONGKONG HOTEL



GENTLEMEN'S OUTFITTERS

10, ICE HOUSE STREET.

We have just received a fresh consignment of Gentlemen's

HIGH-CLASS NECKWEAR.

This comprises the most UP-TO-DATE and EXCLUSIVE DESIGNS from London. They are made of a good quality silk and offered at the

LOWEST POSSIBLE PRICE.

SEE WINDOW.

CAPE WINES

FROM J. SEDGWICK & Co., Ltd., CAPE TOWN

Claret
Drakenstein (Hock Style)
Sauvignon Blanc
Old Chateau Brandy
Santhagen Brandy

CALDBECK, MACGREGOR & CO., LTD.

1A Queen's Road Central.

(Telephone No. 78).

JUST RECEIVED
A FRESH CONSIGNMENT OF
REUDEL BATH SALTRATES,
YALKIA SALTRATES,
& CLAXO BABY FOOD.

at Reduced prices

THE COLONIAL DISPENSARY

Tel. No. 1877. 14, Queen's Road, Central. Tel. No. 1877.

WHEN YOU THINK OF BETTER SOUP & PUDDINGS

THINK OF

THE HING WAH PASTE MFG. CO., LTD.
(No. 47-48, Connaught Road Central, Hongkong)

MANUFACTURERS

OF
MACARONI, VERMICELLI, PASTE
STARS, EGG NOODLES &c.

RING UP—2130.

DINNER SERVICES, TEA SETS

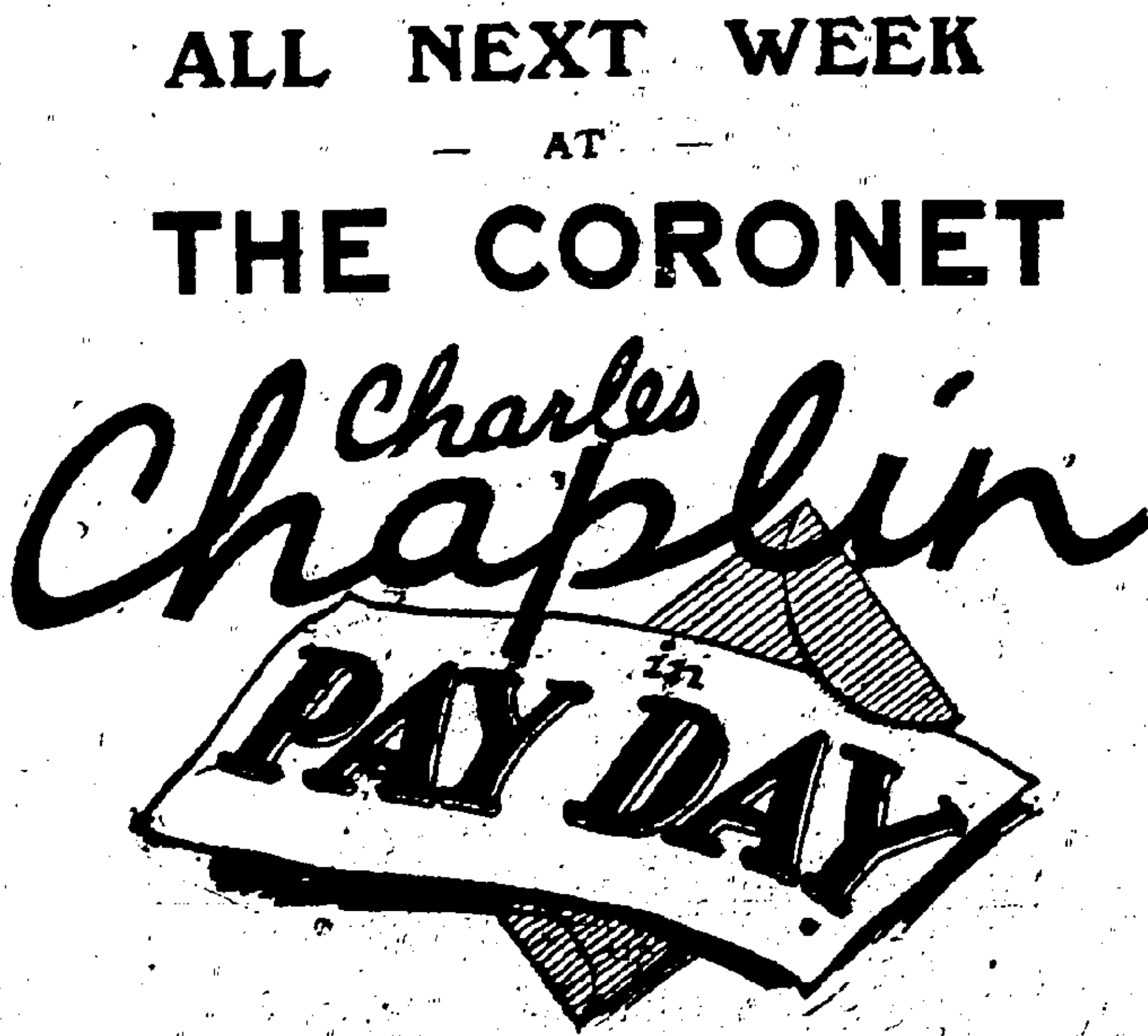
FOR 12 PERSONS

RUGS

CARPETS & TABLE COVERS

HOP CHEONG

Telephone No. 654. Complete House Furnishings. 55, Queen's Road Central.



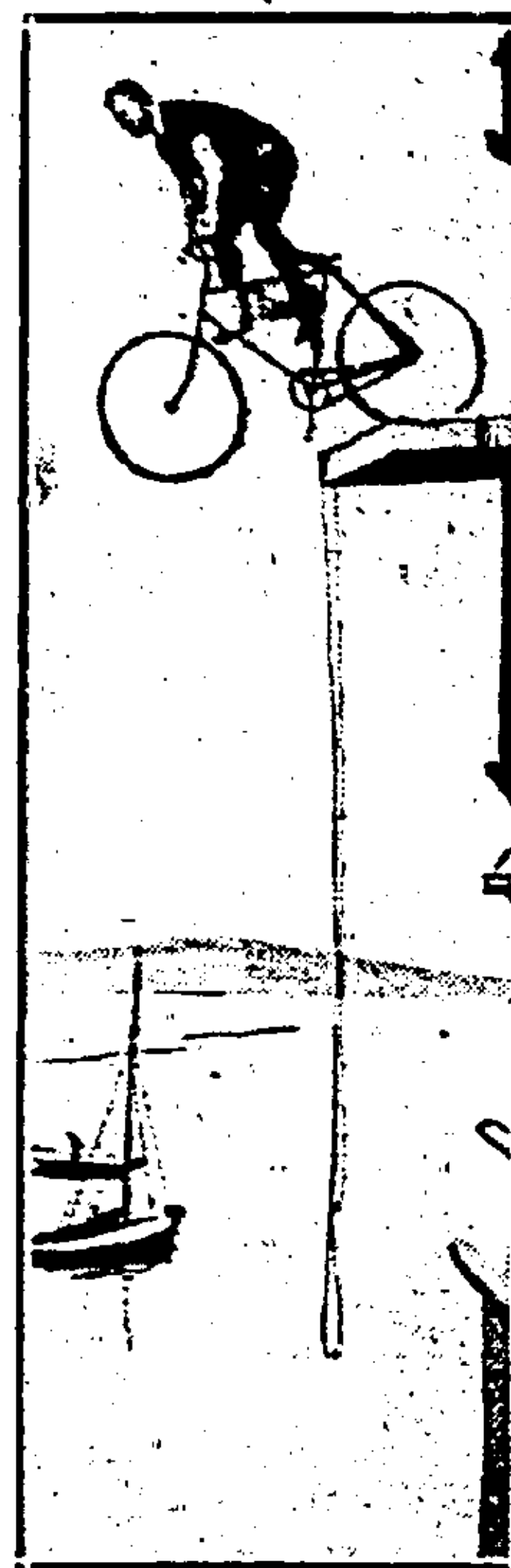
CAMERA NEWS



A new industry has been founded in England with the residue left after all edible properties of milk have been extracted to make a patent food. Two girl workers are shown with sticks of milk and some of the strings of beads manufactured from the milk residue.



America's most famous baseball pitchers. Left to right:—Charley Robertson, who, for the White Sox, allowed the Tigers neither a run nor a hit during the game of April 30; Cy Young, who, in 1904, pitched a no-hit, no-run game for the Boston Americans against the Athletics; the late Addie Joss, who equalled Young's record, four years after it was set, for the Cleveland Americans, pitching against the White Sox.



Prof. Powsey diving off a pier in Lancashire, England, on a bicycle, a drop of 80 feet.



The latest rum runner's trick—a carload of liquor in boxes labelled "grapefruit," seized by revenue officers at Jacksonville, Fla.



The Boy Scouts of Moscow stand for inspection for Trotsky.

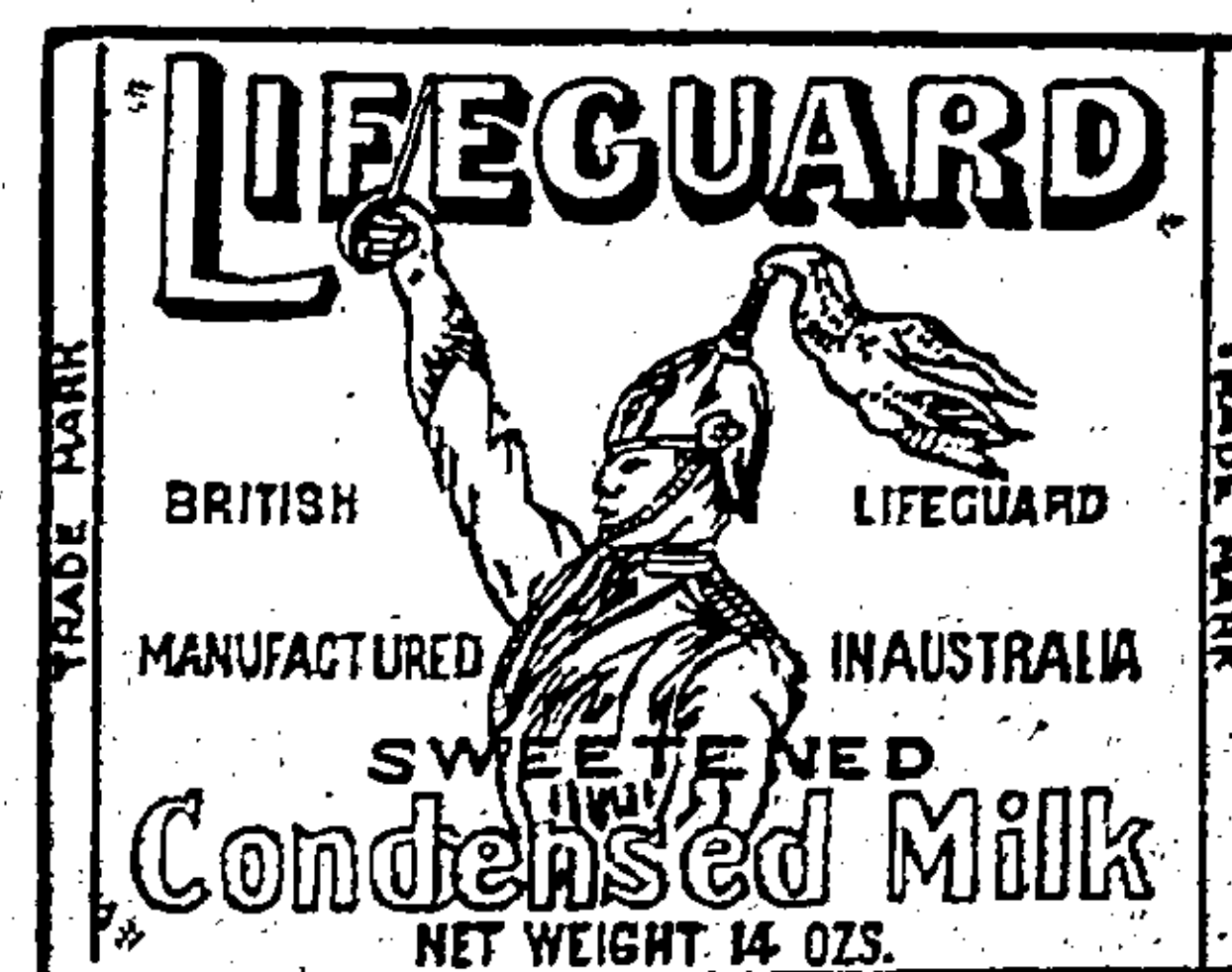


Jack Dempsey having a more or less playful bout with the physical director of the Aquitanis, on his trip across the Atlantic.

DOINGS OF THE DUFFS

Dressmakers Live in Funny Places.

BY ALLMAN



Stocked by:—SUI YICK,
TAI LOY, WAI LOONG,
KWONG FOOK KEE and YEE CHAN.

BANKING

WORLD-WIDE SERVICE

BANKING TRAVEL SHIPPING TRADE

Checking and Savings accounts
in all Currencies.

Letters of Credit

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ORIENTAL OFFICES:

Yokohama Peking
Manila Kobe
Calcutta Tientsin
Shanghai

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ESTABLISHED

Europe 1891.

R. P. BOYCE,

Manager,
11 Queen's Road Central.

TRAVEL

VACATION TRIP

HONGKONG-SHAMSHUI-WUCHOW.

In the splendid and luxuriously appointed 500 ton Motor Ship "KONG NING" between Hongkong, Shamshui, Shingling through the LOVELIEST SCENERY ON THE WEST RIVER TO WUCHOW.

Berthing in Hongkong at the Yeung Tai Hing Wharf. SPLENDID 1st and 2nd class passenger accommodations; large and airy berth cabins on upper deck; no port holes but large airy windows fitted throughout with electric light and Fans, etc.

M. S. "KONG NING"

Steamer "Kong Ning" Leaves Hongkong at 5 p.m.

Round trips occupying 5 days including meals and 24 hours stay on board at Wuchow \$45.00.
For further particulars apply to

BANKER & CO.

TO-DAY'S SHARE QUOTATIONS.

Stock Exchange Sharebrokers' Association

Banks.	Share	Share	Share
H.K. & S. Bank	b. 855	sa. 850	b. 855
H.K. of E. Asia	b. 101 1/2	n. 102 1/2	
Cantons	b. 440	n. 438	
North China	b. 144	n. 144	
Unions	b. 209	sa. 208	
Yangtze	b. 22	n. 23	
Far Eastern			

Fire Insurances.	Share	Share	Share
China Fire	b. 115 1/2	n. 116	
H.K. Fire	b. 381	n. 384	
Douglas	b. 50	n. 50 1/2	
H.K. Steamboats	b. 37 1/2	n. 37	
Indos (Prof.)	b. 35 1/2	n. 35	
Indo Def. Lon/Rev.	b. 267 1/2	n. 270	
Indo Def. H.K. Rev.	b. 267 1/2	n. 267 1/2	
Shells	b. 97 1/2	n. 96 1/2	
Ferries	b. 35 1/2	n. 36	

Refineries.	Share	Share	Share
Sugars	b. 135	n. 134	
Malabons	b. 43	n. 41	
Langkats	b. 70 1/2	n. 70 1/2	
Shanghai Loans	b. 104 1/2	n. 104 1/2	
Shai Explorations	b. 1	n. 1	
Rauba	b. 39 1/2	n. 39 1/2	
Tronchs	b. 17 1/2	n. 17 1/2	
Ural Caspians	b. 170	n. 170	
Benguet Con	b. P. 210	n. P. 210	

Docks, Wharves, Godowns, &c.	Share	Share	Share
H.K. Wharves	b. 123 1/2	n. 122	
K. Docks b.	b. 149 1/2	sa. 151	
Shai Docks	b. 114	n. 114	
V. Engineering	b. 84 1/2	n. 84 1/2	
Lands, Hotels & Buildings.	Share	Share	Share
Centrals	b. 150	n. 147	
H.K. Hotels Old	b. 214	n. 215	
H.K. Hotels New	b. 10 3/4	n. 10	
H.K. Lands	b. 215	n. 214	
Hypreys Est.	b. 11 1/2	n. 11 1/2	
K. Loan Lands	b. 43 1/2	n. 43	
L. Reclamation	b. 201	n. 200	
West Point	b. P. 210	n. P. 210	

Cotton Mills.	Share	Share	Share
Ewos	b. 14 1/2	n. 14 1/2	
Oriental	b. 49	n. 48	
Shai Cottons	b. 133	n. 135	

Miscellaneous.	Share	Share	Share
Cements	sa. 20 1/2	n. 20 1/2	
China Light old	b. 12 1/2	n. 12 1/2	
China Light new	b. 11 1/2	n. 11 1/2	
China Provident	b. 11 1/2	n. 11 1/2	
Dairy Farms Old	b. 19 1/2	n. 19 1/2	
Dairy Farms New	b. 25	n. 25	
Electricity H.K.B.	b. 40	n. 40	
Electricity Macao	b. 33 1/2	n. 33 1/2	
Hongkong Ropes	b. 14 1/2	n. 14 1/2	
H.K. Tramways	b. 9	n. 9	
Peak Tram, old	b. 1	n. 1	
Do, new	b. 1	n. 1	
Steam Laundries	b. 12	n. 12	
Steel Foundries	b. 16	n. 16	
Water-boat	b. 9 1/2	n. 9 1/2	
Watsons	b. 23	n. 23	
Wm. Powells	b. 16	n. 16 1/2	
Wisemans	b. 7	n. 7	
Crawfords	b. 22 1/2	n. 22 1/2	
Canton Ices	b. 11 1/2	n. 11 1/2	
Nanyang Tob.	b. 11 1/2	n. 11 1/2	
Sinceres	b. 11 1/2	n. 11 1/2	

Hongkong June 22, 1922.

SHIPPING NEWS

The following local shipping and mail intelligence has been corrected to noon to-day.

Vessels Arrived.

Vessel	Agents	From	Mooring
Kwanchow	B & S	Black via Swatow	B 11
Suyang	"	Shanghai via Amoy	B 12
Kwanchow	"	Swatow	C 21
Kwanchow	J. M. & Co.	Canton	C 25
Hydrangea	Chiu On	London via S. Peru	C 26
Hydrangea	Chiu On	Swatow	C 27
Kaijo M.	N.Y.K.	Singapore	A 5
Shanghai M.	N.Y.K.	Yokohama via S. Peru	A 6
Towa M.	M. & K.	Keelung	B 39
Chihaya M.	M. & K.	Canton	B 40
Amoy M.	Y. M. & Co.	Singapore	C 18
Hsia Chang	Y. M. & Co.	Tientsin via S. Peru	C 19

Clearances.

Vessel	Agents	Where Bound	Departure
Kwanchow	B & S	Tientsin via S. Peru	21st June
Kwanchow	"	Shanghai via Amoy	21st June
Suyang	"	Swatow	21st June
Kwanchow	J. M. & Co.	Canton	21st June
Hydrangea	Chiu On	London via S. Peru	21st June
Hydrangea	Chiu On	Swatow	21st June
Kaijo M.	N.Y.K.	Singapore	21st June
Shanghai M.	N.Y.K.	Yokohama via S. Peru	21st June
Towa M.	M. & K.	Keelung	21st June
Chihaya M.	M. & K.	Canton	21st June
Amoy M.	Y. M. & Co.	Singapore	21st June
Hsia Chang	Y. M. & Co.	Tientsin via S. Peru	21st June

Impending Departures.

(Compiled from our Shipping Advertisements.)

Vessel	Agents	Destination	Sailing Date
Manama M.	N.Y.K.	Singapore	21st June
Manama M.	D.M. Co.	Yokohama	21st June
Wangsong	J.M. Co.	Manila	21st June
Wangsong	J.M. Co.	Swatow	21st June
Shanting	B & S	Tientsin	21st June
Vna Overstraten	J.C. J.L.	Peking	21st June
Saitang	B & S	Shanghai	21st June
Arakan	J.C. J.L.	Edo	21st June
Edo	At Line	Peking	21st June
Pu Seng	B & S	Yokohama	21st June
Cowan M.	N.Y.K.	Cebu	21st June
Moroka M.	N.Y.K.	Yokohama	21st June
Kingyan	B & S	Amoy	21st June
West O Rowa	S & B	San Francisco	21st June
Lungchow	B & S	Tientsin	21st June
Hankow	D.M. Co.	Yokohama	21st June
Thongsa M.	N.Y.K.	Yokohama	21st June
Yokohama	J.C. J.L.	Bremer	21st June
Leong	J.M. Co.	Hankow	21st June
Chiang	J.M. Co.	Swatow	21st June
Washing	J.M. Co.	Swatow	21st June
Cheongshing	J.M. Co.	Tientsin	21st June
Nippon	D & C	Shanghai	21st June
E of Japan	C.P. & Co.	Vancouver	21st June
Rakoto M.	T & K	Amoy	21st June
Taming	B & S	Yokohama	21st June
Sueho	B & S	Shanghai	21st June
Laen Mamel	B & S	Yokohama	21st June
Delanga M.	N.Y.K.	Yokohama	21st June
President Madison	At Line	Peking	21st June
Bowen Castle	D & C	Yokohama	21st June
Tungking	J.M. Co.	Swatow	21st June
Tungking	J.C. J.L.	Yokohama	21st June

PACIFIC SHIPPING.



HOME VIA CANADA

Hongkong to England

via Shanghai, Nagasaki, Kobe, Yokohama, Vancouver & Montreal

From	Due	From	Due
Empress of Japan	June 28 July 19	Empress of Scotland	July 25 Aug 1
Empress of Asia	July 13 July 31	Empress of France	Aug 9 Aug 15
Empress of Canada	July 27 Aug 14	Empress of Scotland	Aug 22 Aug 29
Empress of Russia	Aug 10 Aug 23	Empress of France	Sept 5 Sept 12
Empress of Australia	Aug 24 Sept 11	Empress of Scotland	Sept 19 Sept 26
Empress of Asia	Sept 7 Sept 25	Empress of France	Oct 3 Oct 10

Other Atlantic sailings every few days to Liverpool, Southampton, Glasgow, Antwerp, Cherbourg and Hamburg. Allotment of cabins on Atlantic steamers held here and through tickets issued. Early reservation necessary.

Three Trans-continental Trains Daily.
Special train Vancouver to Chicago leaves immediately after ship's arrival.
Standard sleeping cars, compartments & drawing rooms.

Canadian Pacific Hotels at Victoria, Vancouver, in the Rockies, Calgary, Winnipeg, Montreal and Quebec.

"CANADIAN PACIFIC THROUGHOUT"

CANADIAN PACIFIC STEAMSHIPS, LIMITED.

Hongkong Office Telephone 732. Cable Address GACANPAC.



Reduced Fare to Europe U.S. \$550.50 First Class Throughout.

HONGKONG TO SAN FRANCISCO.

via SHANGHAI, THE ISLAND SEA, JAPAN & HONOLULU.

"THE PATHWAY OF THE SUN"

SHIBUKAWA M.	20,000	July 18	SHINYO M.	22,000	Aug 14
TESYO M.	22,000	July 19	PERSIA M.	9,000	Aug 29
KOREA M.	20,000	July 30	TAIYO M.	22,000	Sept 4

Calling at Dairen and omitting Shanghai.
Calling at Dairen.

SOUTH AMERICAN LINE.

HONGKONG TO VALPARAISO.

via MANILA, KEELUNG, JAPAN, HONOLULU, HILO, SAN FRANCISCO, SAN PEDRO, SALINA CRUZ, BALBOA, CALLAO, MULLENDO, ARICA & IQUIQUE

"THE WAY BY TRANS-ANDERSON ROUTE TO BUENOS AIRES."

Steamers	Days	Leave Hongkong	Arrive Buenos Aires
RAIKYO MARU	17,500	June 28th	
GINYO MARU	17,500	Sept. 5th	
ANYO MARU	18,000	Oct. 9th	

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"West O'Row"	Due Hongkong	In Port.
	Leaves Hongkong	23rd June.
"West Faralon"	Due Hongkong	12th July.
	Leaves Hongkong	14th July.

CARGO ACCEPTED FOR TRANSHIPMENT AT SAN FRANCISCO TO WEEKLY SAILINGS FOR ATLANTIC SEABOARD PORTS. THROUGH BILLS OF LADING ISSUED TO U.S. & CANADIAN OVERLAND POINTS

TO MANILA, SINGAPORE, BATAVIA, SAMARANG AND SOERABAYA.

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	Leaves Hongkong	3rd July.
"West Ivan"	Due Hongkong	24th July.
	Leaves Hongkong	26th July.

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Sailing from Hongkong.

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S.S. "HOZUI MARU" ... on or about 22nd June.

FOR KEELUNG via Swatow & Amoy

S.S. "TAIKWA MARU" ... on or about 22nd June.

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S.S. ROBERT DOLLAR 27th July.
S.S. ESTHER DOLLAR 15th Aug.

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S.S. BESSIE DOLLAR 14th August.
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REGULAR

FREIGHT AND PASSENGER SERVICE

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S.S. PFALZ	...	July.
S.S. HOLSTEIN	...	Aug.

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President McKinley	For Seattle	July 11	Aug. 1
President Jackson	For Seattle	July 27	Aug. 15

MANILA SERVICE.

S.S. President McKinley	For Manila	July 3
President Jackson	For Manila	July 17
President Grant	For Manila	July 31

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August 10th. July 5th.

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S.S. NILE July 22nd. August 31st.

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Sailings from Hongkong.

S.S. EURYPYLUS	...	via Suez	5th July.
S.S. KEELUNG	...	via Suez	13th July.
S.S. CYCLOPS	...	via Suez	25th July.

* Calls at Philadelphia.

Steamers proceed via Suez Canal or Panama Canal at Owners' option.

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Kowloon Docks

No. 1. Length

700ft.

Breadth 86ft.

No. 2. Length

371ft.

Breadth 74ft.

No. 3. Length

241ft.

Breadth 49ft. 3in.

No. 1 Slip

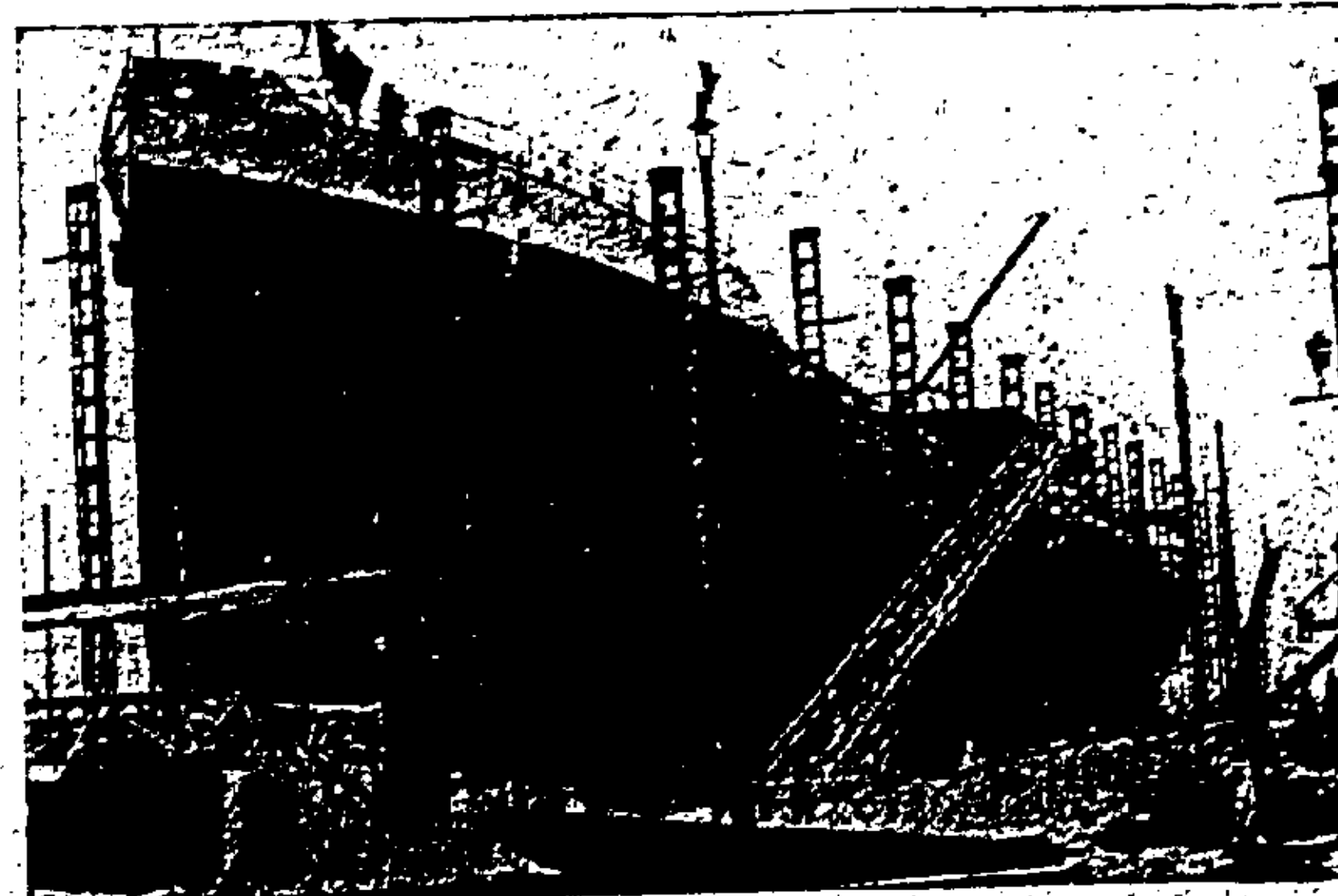
Length 240ft.

Breadth 60ft.

No. 2 Slip

Length 220ft.

Breadth 60ft.



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COMMERCIAL NEWS.

SHANGHAI SHARE MARKET.

Messrs. A. L. Anderson and Co., Shanghai, in their circular of 10th. June, state:—We did not address you last week because we found that no single official quotation, and only three unofficial quotations, had been recorded. This past week's business has been somewhat better, but in no direction can the market be described as active. Rubbers cannot be said to exist as a vehicle of trade, and the somewhat depressing circumstances of the yarn market have obliterated the demand in the Cotton market.—Debtentures.—The demand mentioned in recent issues still obtains, the supply being limited to a few small lines marketed at unchanged rates. Shanghai Waterworks Co. Holders of provisional certificates are notified that these may now be exchanged for bearer debtentures.—Banks.—Hongkong and Shanghai. A few sales were recorded from \$850 to \$865, while in London the price retired from £119½ to £116½.—Insurance.—There is a slightly easier feeling in this corner. Unions have retired to H.K. \$2½, and Yangtzes are easier at \$2½, no transactions were reported of other counters. North China. The meeting will be held on 27th. instant; and thereafter the Directors will recommend the payment of a final of 15 per cent. and interim of 15 per cent. at ex. 3 5/8.—Shipping.—Indo-China deferred after being in request in London at £37 returned to £36. Shell Transports. The final dividend of 17½ per cent. making 27¼ per cent. as compared with 35 per cent. last year has retired the price to £5-1-3 cum the dividend. Shanghai Tugs. Buying inquiries appreciated the ordinary issue from 51¼ to 57, and the preference from 38 to 40.—Docks and Engineering.—Shanghai remain a steady buying quotation at 113; the meeting to confirm the Resolution reducing the capital will be held on 12th. instant. New Engineerings are quite neglected.—Stores.—Hall & Holtz sold and offered at \$7 with unreported sales at lower rates. Lane Crawfords fall of sellers at \$92. Moutries. T. annual meeting is to be held on 15th. instant. The net profit for the year, plus the amount brought forward from the previous year, amounts to \$120,840.05 which the Directors will recommend for disposal as follows:—Pay dividend of 10 per cent. and bonus of \$3. 4/9 3/4; place to Reserve \$100,000; to Building Reserve \$30,000 and to Stock Reserve \$7,000; to Insurance Fund \$2,500; Bonus to S. H. \$10,475.25 and carry forward \$11,529.79.—Miscellaneous.—Furs are wanted at 10¼. Shanghai Trams sold and are wanted at 105; the Company advertises the payment of a final dividend of 16½ a share less income tax at 6½ in the £. Coupon No. 19. Shanghai Gas are wanted at 5 and Waterworks at 132½. Telephone ex dividend declined to 51.

